

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE DEBS SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

THE "omnibus injunction" of Judge Woods for the violation of which Mr. Debs and the other officers of the American Railway Union were sentenced to terms of imprisonment has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States in a unanimous decision. The petition of Mr. Debs and his associates for a writ of habeas corpus was dismissed, and they have to serve the sentence imposed on them for contempt of court. In view of the fact that the decision of Judge Woods has been severely criticized even in conservative legal and Press circles, the unanimity with which the Supreme Court has sustained it has occasioned considerable surprise. The court fully sustains the position of the Attorney-General, Mr. Olney, in regard to the broad powers of the Federal Government in dealing with all matters within its jurisdiction, and the legality of invoking the aid of equity to prevent unlawful acts threatening irreparable damage.

The court, in its opinion, states the questions presented by the case as follows:

"First—Are the relations of a general Government to inter-State commerce and the transportation of the mails such as authorize a direct interference to prevent a forcible obstruction thereof?

"Second—If authority exists, as authority in Governmental affairs implies both power and duty, has a court of equity jurisdiction to issue an injunction in aid of the performance of such duty?"

Answering both questions in the affirmative, the court proceeds to give its reasons and to meet the objections of the defendants' counsel. Summing up its arguments and conclusions, the court says:

"We hold that the Government of the United States is one having jurisdiction over every foot of soil within its territory, and acting directly upon each citizen; that while it is a Government of enumerated powers, it has within the limits of those powers all the attributes of sovereignty; that to it is committed power over inter-State commerce and the transmission of the mail; that the powers thus conferred upon the national Government are not dormant, but have been assumed and put into practical exercise by the legislation of Congress; that in the exercise of those powers it is competent for the nation to remove all obstructions upon highways, natural or artificial, to the passage of inter-State commerce or the carrying of the mail; that while it may be competent for the Government (through the executive branch and in the use of the entire executive power of the nation) to forcibly remove all such obstructions, it is equally within its competency to appeal to the civil courts for an inquiry and determination as to the existence and character of any alleged obstructions, and if such are found to exist, or threaten to occur, to invoke the powers of those courts to remove or restrain such obstructions; that the jurisdiction of courts to interfere in such matters by injunction is one recognized from ancient times and by indubitable authority; that such jurisdiction is not ousted by the fact that the obstructions are accompanied by or consist of acts in themselves violations of the criminal law; that the proceeding by injunction is of a civil character, and may be enforced by proceedings in contempt; that the penalty for a violation of such injunction is no substitute for and no defense to a prosecution for any criminal offenses committed in the course of such violation; that the complaint in this case clearly showed an existing obstruction of artificial highways for the passage of inter-State commerce and the transmission of the mail—an obstruction not only temporarily existing, but threatening to continue; that under such complaint the Circuit Court had power to issue its process of injunction; that it having been issued and served on these defendants, the Circuit Court had authority to inquire whether its orders had been disobeyed, and when it found that they had been, then to proceed under section 725, Revised Statutes, which grants power to punish, by fine or imprisonment, . . . disobedience, . . . by any party . . . or other person, to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command, and enter the order of punishment complained of; and, finally, that the Circuit Court having full jurisdiction in the premises, its finding of the fact of disobedience is not open to review on habeas corpus in this or any other court."

In Accord with Traditional Doctrine.—"It is a decision that records the final disappearance of various ghosts of old-time misconceptions and constitutional misunderstandings that have too long plagued the people of this country.

"There is nothing new in the decision of the Supreme Court. It is exactly and entirely in accord with its traditional doctrine. But because the meaning of this doctrine has not been understood, and general principles have been obscured in the discussion of specific details, half-educated politicians and ill-educated lawyers have continually gone wrong, on one side or the other, and have needed the judgment of authority to set them right.

"A large part of our political differences have arisen from the failure to recognize the fundamental character of the Federal Constitution, which created a government of enumerated powers, but one which, within this enumeration, possesses absolute sovereignty, having jurisdiction, as the present decision expresses it, 'over every foot of soil and over every individual within the boundary of the United States.' That is to say, the limitations upon the Federal Government relate to the subjects of its jurisdiction, not to its territorial extent. Thus, where the Constitution expressly confers upon Congress the power to regulate commerce between the States, that power, when exercised according to law, is absolute and direct, irrespective of State boundaries. . . .

"There can be no conflict, if the principle be rightly grasped. The same Supreme Court that has unanimously upheld the proceedings in Illinois would not less emphatically condemn, as it

has done again and again, any attempt of the subordinate courts of the United States to interfere in the internal government of the several States, or to exercise any of those powers which, by the Constitution, 'are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.'—*The Times (Dem.), Philadelphia.*

The Question of "Government by Injunction" Undecided.—The decision of the Supreme Court in the first place amply sustains the conduct of the Administration in that emergency. Within its limitations, the court unanimously decides, the Federal Government is supreme. . . . Thus all strikes on inter-State railroads are brought within the immediate jurisdiction of the general Government; and the inference is apparently that the individual States are relieved of the necessity of assuming full responsibility in such cases. So far considered the decision of the court is of far-reaching importance; but its conclusion must be regarded as logically following the assumption by the general Government of the duty of regulating inter-State commerce.

"The other great question presented in this case was not given a direct answer, nor possibly could one have been expected. That question concerned the employment of the power of injunction by the courts and the punishment of contempt within the discretion of the judges. It has not been questioned, we believe, that the Federal courts of equity under existing laws possess a practically unlimited power of injunction, and equal power to punish as contempt any violation of their enjoining orders. How far this arbitrary power may be exercised has been left to custom and the discretion of the judges to regulate. The Supreme Court in this case merely affirms that the lower court had a right to enjoin an interference with inter-State commerce and that its action in the matter was final. And, even did the Supreme justices believe that the power had been carried to an extreme, a lecture from them to the judges of the lower courts on their conduct was probably not to be expected.

"Thus this other great question still remains unsettled. But it is one demanding the early attention of the law-making body. As matters stand, the courts assume the power to enjoin people from committing offenses which are expressly punishable under the law, and then of imprisoning the disobedient for contempt of court without hearing and without trial by jury. That this is a palpable judicial usurpation of despotic power can not be questioned. It is not denied by men learned in the law. If the courts can assume such power, they can entirely suspend the ordinary operations of law, make every crime the occasion of injunctions, sweep away the right of trial by jury, and imprison men on their own motion and for any length of time.

"It is extremely unfortunate that the punishment to be visited upon these supposed representatives of organized and discontented labor should proceed from such a denial of constitutional rights as is here involved."—*The Republican (Ind.), Springfield.*

Liable to be Grossly Abused.—"Hereafter there can be no question that in certain circumstances an indictable offense can be brought within the jurisdiction of an equity court and punishment for it inflicted without trial by jury and through the more drastic method of contempt proceedings. A good many conservative people will look askance on the establishment of this principle, and certainly it must be admitted that it puts great power in the hands of the law officers of the Government.

"But it must be remembered that it has been brought about by certain developments of evil in the country which could hardly be dealt with effectively in any other way; and, provided it is used with discretion and good sense, the power now conferred on the law officers will be found, we think, a most wholesome one. It gives us the best and quickest sort of protection against conspiracies in restraint of public rights and conveniences. It practically puts an end to the future blockading of railroads by labor organizations, provided the officers of the Government do their duty. All the same, however, it is a power which, in the hands of indiscreet or ill-disposed men, might easily result in gross abuses of authority."—*The Journal (Ind.), Providence.*

Sophistries Brushed Away.—"This is one of the most important decisions ever rendered by the Supreme Court. It is especially valuable, in that it points the way to the suppression of such movements as that of Debs in their incipiency before they have proceeded far enough to call for the interposition of the military, and before the community has been ter-

rorized by lawlessness and violence, and business has been prostrated over a large part of the country. If any class of people have grievances in this country the courts are open to provide a remedy, and there is no excuse for taking the law into their own hands. The sophistries of Debs, which have deceived many worthy persons, are thus effectually brushed away, and Debs himself will have to accept the consequences of his rash tilt against the American people."—*The American (Rep.), Baltimore.*

The Remedy Too Desperate.—"The court of last resort decides that Judge Woods's so-called 'omnibus injunction' was all right. It decides that Federal judges may properly protect inter-State commerce in that way. The learned justices announce that, up to the limit of its constitutional powers, the Federal Government has jurisdiction over every foot of soil and every individual within the boundaries of the United States.

"Nevertheless we'd be sorry, on more than one account, to see what may be loosely described as government by Federal injunction became a common, every-day thing in this country. Powerful medicines have their uses, no doubt, but who ever thinks of making daily food of them?"—*The Courant (Rep.), Hartford.*

Grates Harshly on Popular Feeling.—"The Supreme Court has made another decision which is likely to grate harshly on the feeling of a very large proportion of the people. There were many who characterized the income-tax decision as a direct movement to favor the rich—a step in the building up of a plutocracy. A still larger number will view the decision refusing the application for the release of Debs in the same light. They will say that it practically establishes government by injunction, and is made directly in the interests of capital and great corporations.

"But organized labor has, largely, itself to blame for this state of things. By resorting to violence—which is war on a small scale—they made it necessary that society at large should either reconstruct its laws—or elaborate some evolution of existing law—to meet the new conditions. It has done the latter."—*The Traveler (Rep.), Boston.*

Federal Judiciary Reaching Out for Power.—"This is the law. As such it is the duty of every citizen to obey and respect it. It may be questioned whether our ancestors really intended such a result, but the people who are entitled to say what they intended have decided that it is, and that settles the matter for all practical purposes. You may object to the logic of the court, but you cannot question its authority. . . . If the people are not satisfied with the law as this decision makes it, their remedy is an amendment of the Constitution, but the changes that call for amendments to the Constitution are becoming alarmingly numerous. At the organization of our Government the judicial department was generally supposed to be the weakest of the three. It has become the strongest, and its recent decisions show that it is still reaching out."—*The Sentinel (Dem.), Indianapolis.*

A Blow at the Right of Organization.—"Mr. Debs was sentenced for contempt of court, not for active interference with the mails, or with inter-State commerce, but for ordering members of the labor organization, of which he was the official head, to quit work. He did not advise them to interfere with those who worked. He did not advise them to interfere with the running of the trains. He only advised them not to help run trains. Didn't they have a right, as individuals, to quit work? If so, the matter simmers down to the question of whether they had a right to do in an organized way that which they had a right to do as individuals.

"Has labor a right to organize? This is the question that was decided negatively by the court that sentenced Eugene V. Debs to imprisonment. The negative answer to this question is equivalent to the statement that laborers have no right to live, for no man in this country is idiotic enough to think that the individual laborer can contend for his rights against the capitalists who employ him."—*Times-Union, Jacksonville.*

PHILADELPHIAN (to visitor)—"Well, what do you think of our city?"

Visitor—"Very nice town indeed."

"What do you think of our trolley cars?"

"Oh, they're just killin'."—*The Call, Philadelphia.*

LYNCHINGS IN ILLINOIS AND MARYLAND.

ILLINOIS has just had a lynching experience which is exciting considerable attention from its peculiar features. Two white men, under arrest at Danville for a felonious assault upon a respectable girl, were taken out of jail by a mob and lynched near the scene of their crime. The sheriff and a judge pleaded with the lynchers to let the law take its course, but they replied that the machinery of the law had broken down in Illinois, and that Governor Altgeld would pardon the criminals even if the jury should convict them. "If any other man than Altgeld were Governor," said the leader of the mob to the judge, "we would not lynch these men; but we are determined that he shall never have a chance to turn them loose." Before the militia could be hurried to the scene, the men were captured and hanged.

Governor Altgeld has been accused by a section of the Press of abusing his pardoning powers and releasing incorrigible criminals on the flimsiest pretenses. He, however, has given figures to show that his pardon record compares favorably with that of any of his predecessors, and he ascribes the attacks on his course to reckless partizanship. He is reported to have said to a representative of *The Chicago Inter Ocean*:

"The records in the Capitol at Springfield show that I have fallen far below the average of pardons and commutations granted each year, while the number of prisoners has nearly doubled, and consequently the number of applications for pardons has nearly doubled. For example, during the first two years of my administration I granted 144 pardons and commutations, being an average of 72 a year, with nearly 2,400 prisoners in our two penitentiaries. Governor Cullom, during six years of his incumbency as Governor, granted 400 pardons and commutations, making an average of 74 a year, when there were less than 1,500 prisoners. Taking the twenty years before the beginning of my administration together, and there were between 1,600 and 1,700 pardons and commutations granted, making an average of 83 1-3 a year, while the number of convicts during all that time averaged but a little over 1,200."

"Now, to repeat, I have averaged only 72 a year, with nearly 2,400 convicts. In other words, my average of pardons and commutations is only about one half what it was for the twenty years preceding my administration, if you consider the number of convicts and the consequent number of applications for pardons."

"So far as Danville is concerned, it has only been a little over a year since two young men were hanged in the Danville jail whom I had refused to pardon. I have not interfered in any case except where the facts were of such a nature that an outrage was being committed. This has happened in several cases in that district. Some of the most astonishing things have been done in court there; things that were not simply a travesty upon justice, but an outrage, and the Governor either had to interfere or shirk his duty."

Maryland, too, has had a peculiar lynching case. A colored man, under sentence of death for murder, was taken out of jail in Ellicott City and lynched, the mob explaining their action by saying that the Governor of the State forced them to carry out the verdict of the jury. It appears that the Governor had instituted inquiry into the sanity of the condemned prisoner, and that it was rumored that the report of the experts might be favorable to him and lead to a commutation of sentence. Governor Brown has never been accused of abusing his pardoning powers, and the action of the mob is everywhere denounced as wanton and unjustifiable.

Following are some comments on these lynching outbreaks:

A Libel upon the State.—"The crime itself is so odious and the circumstances of this particular case were so brutal that one can not wonder that the people of Danville arose in frenzy and hanged the scoundrels without recourse to law or the benefit of clergy.

"None the less is it to be deplored that in a law-abiding community in a law-abiding State there is such a distrust of the powers that be, whether judicial or executive, as to make such an occurrence as the lynching of these ruffians appear justifiable to those who took the law into their own hands and to find for their course apologists who, under ordinary circumstances, would be the first to denounce it as a disgrace to the commonwealth. Have we, then, through putting bad men in office and becoming lax in the administration of justice, fallen back upon the methods of the frontier and the mining camp? We are not willing to believe it. It is a libel upon the State of Illinois to say so, and that notwithstanding the fact that there may be truth in the charge of the

Danville lynchers that the present executive has carried his sympathy for the criminal classes too far.

"The lessons of this deplorable tragedy are so plain that he who runs may read. The crime avenged has become too common. The law's delays are a public scandal. If the penalties already prescribed are not severe enough, they should be made heavier. Public opinion should apply its scourge without mercy upon the backs of weak-minded judges and mawkishly sentimental juries. The Governor should cease considering himself as a court of last resort, and have more regard for the processes of justice, whose verdicts he is continually setting aside upon *ex parte* testimony.

"Last of all, whatever the provocation, those who set themselves up to take life without warrant of law must be punished for the reproach thus brought upon the State of which they are citizens. The theory that men can take upon themselves the function of ridding the world of law-breakers has made such headway in some sections of this country that they are a byword wherever civilization prevails and the majesty of the law is recognized. That theory once conceded, we return to primitive and barbarous conditions. Let the courts of Vermilion County do their part to avert that catastrophe.

"We must have no lynch law in the State of Illinois. That must be understood."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

Quality, not Quantity, the Charge Against the Governor.—"Neither the reprehensible leader of the mob at Danville nor the authors of what the Governor falsely calls 'Republican vilification,' nor any other person or entities have charged that Governor Altgeld has pardoned three times as many criminals as any other executive of the State. The charge is, and it can be made very specific, that he has pardoned more dangerous criminals, and upon less plausible pretexts. It is but a short time that, on pretext of her sickness, he pardoned the toughest, most muscular, most violent, and most dreaded by the police of all Chicago's 'pretorian cohort of harlots.' And she hardly had got settled in Chicago before she engaged in her old trade of robbing by violence. It is the quality rather than the quantity of Altgeld's use of the pardoning power that has brought him into disfavor with the law-abiding. And it was this kind of abuse of the pardoning power that was used as a pretext for lynch law at Danville. . . .

"But when all is said in mitigation of judgment upon the action of the mob, the lynching of Danville was disgraceful to the city and to the State. Better, a thousand times, that Altgeldism be endured for a brief season than that lynch law should prevail."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago*.

"The readiness of Governor Altgeld to pardon criminals of every class is no palliation of the terrible vengeance wreaked on the two brutes at Danville. The mob had no right to rob Illinois justice of its office or to relieve Governor Altgeld of any responsibility which he might have abused in his usurpation of judicial functions."—*The Journal, Chicago*.

"Lynching under any circumstances is a revolting crime, but its enormity is magnified when it is resorted to after court and jury and Governor have done their full duty. No 'dozen or fifteen' lynchers or any larger mob of disguised men who participate in the hanging of a condemned criminal can ever be considered 'law-abiding,' and therefore we do not doubt that the really law-abiding citizens of Howard County will repudiate the claim of these lynchers as well as their assumption that the Governor intended to do anything but his sworn duty toward the prisoner as well as toward society."—*The Sun, Baltimore*.

"The lynching in Illinois shows that the people there are no different from the people of the South when the virtue of women and the purity of the home are involved. Of course lynch law is deplorable, it is injurious to the character of the people who resort to it, but all the moralizing in the world will not prevent it as long as the sanctity of the home is invaded. It would seem, however, that such an affair as the Illinois lynching would bring home to the people of the North the depth of the provocation which brings out the lynchers in the South."—*The American, Nashville*.

"THERE are too many bills introduced in our legislatures," said the lawyer. "Quite right," replied the banker. "And the character of the legislation frequently indicates that some of the bills are of high denominations."—*Evening Post, Chicago*.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

WHILE the majority of the gold-standard newspapers profess to attach high significance to the sound-money convention held by the Southern anti-silver men in Memphis, there are many even of these journals that question the value of the convention as a true indication of the drift of popular feeling in the South. As for the avowed silver-men, they scout the idea that the convention was representative of anything except the banking and financial interests of a few of the larger cities, and point out that neither the farmers nor the wage-workers had any share in the demonstration. Some charge that the whole affair had been carefully planned by a few of Mr. Cleveland's congressional followers, and has no substantial support in public sentiment. We add a number of Press comments to those published last week:

Gold Alone Spoke.—"It would be cruelty to the 'sound-money' people to inquire too minutely what or whom the delegates to the convention in very many cases represented. If such inquiry were made, it would be found that the delegates represented neither anybody nor anything, whether in heaven above or in the earth beneath, but themselves; and, under such circumstances, it is not difficult, as every one knows, to achieve a demonstration that shall be imposing—numerically.

"The projectors of the convention bagged a brace of gold-bug delegates from New Orleans; but we are not aware that these delegates were chosen by, or represented, any of our great commercial organizations. They represented probably nothing else than the money-lending interest of the community, which, of course, dominated the 'sound-money' convention at Memphis, as it dominates all 'sound money' conventions. But there was no representation of the people. It was gold alone that spoke. . . .

"The resolutions, as a whole, which of course do not in any way represent Southern sentiment on the money question any more than the delegates to the convention represented the Southern States, were a rehash of the commonplaces and platitudes uttered by President Cleveland in recent letters and by other advocates of the gold-bug fetish who have posed as having studied and as understanding the subject to its very depths. . . .

"We do not think that the anti-silver sentiment which prevails over the South has received much of a staggering blow from this 'sound-money' convention at Memphis yesterday. The 'sound-money' men will have to present some more definite and cogent argument than the worn-out generalities of assertion which were the staple of their reasoning yesterday, if they would impress the people with the soundness of their 'sound-money' doctrines."—*The Times-Democrat (Dem.), New Orleans.*

The South as Fighting Ground.—"The movement of which this meeting is the outcome is full of encouragement to those who are fighting the fiat money people. It has been assumed all along that the South was wholly given over to the worship of silver. Her Populists have been peculiarly clamorous, and many of her public men have been swept off their feet by the apparent strength of the drift toward fiatism. But it has never been shown that the great masses of the Southern people were less honest and patriotic than their brethren of other sections of the country. . . .

"This Southern movement, therefore, is encouraging, both in itself and for what it foreshadows. The Populistic financiers will find that even the South, which they have long claimed as their own, is fighting ground. And they will, too, find themselves confronted everywhere by an active, energetic, and thoroughly organized opposition. And it must not be forgotten that the sound-money forces have a powerful ally in the rapidly reviving prosperity. The calamity howlers can not make much headway when there is no calamity for them to howl about."—*The News (Ind.), Indianapolis.*

A Cut-and-Dried Affair.—"The enthusiasm and unanimity of the Memphis convention in denouncing free silver coinage and in pledging support to 'sound money' would be more impressive if it had been more spontaneous. . . . The fact is that it was what is commonly known as a 'cut-and-dried' affair. It was called for the express purpose of denouncing free silver and indorsing 'honest money,' and good care was taken that that pur-

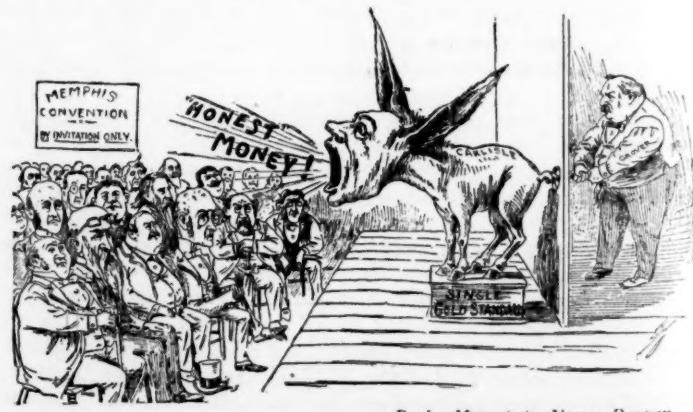
pose should be accomplished by the simple device of inviting to it only those persons whose views on the currency question were reasonably well known beforehand. It was safe to expect that the bankers and the moneyed men of the South would be found to look upon free silver much the same as the bankers and moneyed men of other sections look upon it; and calling them together and getting them to express themselves has simply resulted in proving the safety of that expectation. The convention has really added nothing to our knowledge; a similar gathering, of greater or less proportions, might be brought together in the very hotbeds of Western silver sentiment. Whether the views expressed and applauded by the few hundred delegates at Memphis are also the views of a majority of the Southern people of either party is another question, and one on which no light is thrown by anything said or done in this convention. It may be doubted if they are; it would not be surprising, indeed, if the next political conventions in the Southern States should express totally different views, and such conventions, it must be admitted, are more truly representative of popular sentiment than was the one of this week in the capital of Tennessee."—*The Journal (Ind.), Providence.*

Agents of the Gold Syndicate.—"The gold syndicate is disturbed all along the line. They have recently organized in London a gold defense league and a parliamentary committee, as they state, for the maintenance of the gold standard. In New York, by the gold syndicate, in strict accordance with the policy laid down in London, the head center of the syndicate, a series of meetings is ordered taking the name of sound-money conventions. They had one down in Memphis, they are going to have another in Atlanta, and the bills will be paid by the gold syndicate. The men who are sent there as speakers and organizers are the agents either directly or indirectly of the gold syndicate. If you trace it back to its origin you will find that the mainspring of the movement is in the household of the Rothschilds. There is no doubt about this."—*The Plaindealer (Dem.), Cleveland.*

Sonorously Protest of the Southern Masses.—"It was the sonorous protest of the South against the efforts of the office-seekers and silver miners to plunge the people into a frenzy of error for sinister and selfish ends; the spontaneous response of the bone and sinew of the South to the threat of a Mexicanized currency; the vigorous repudiation by the manhood of the South of the assumption that it can be blinded and maddened into tearing down above its own head the temple of national honor and financial integrity. It was a great assemblage of the substance, the energy, the vitality, the thought, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the South, rising above faction, above section, above party, inspired by that fidelity to justice, that rectitude of purpose and that zeal for the common fame and common weal that has been the foundation and conservator, and is still the guarantor, of our Republic."—*The Courier-Journal (Dem.), Louisville.*

Neither Bankers nor Politicians, but Business Men.—"It was in no sense a politicians' convention. It was not a bankers' convention. There were politicians and bankers there, it is true, but they are interested in a sound currency as well as any other class of the people. The great body of the convention was composed of business men, wholesale and retail merchants, and of men who represent the various callings and professions which are conceded to be necessary in any civilized community, and which are as honorable as any lines of endeavor.

"The work and effect of the Memphis convention can not be



—Rocky Mountain News, Denver.

obscured by misrepresentation. An appeal was made there to the reason of the people, and it can not be met by anything less than argument to show that the policy recommended is unwise and unsafe."—*The Journal (Dem.), Atlanta.*

"The recent 'sound-money' meeting at Memphis was not the success that it promised. The railroads gave free passes, and the banks paid all the other expenses, yet as a whole the attempt to start the 'sound-money' boom in the South was a failure. Mr. Bryan made a free-silver speech the night after Mr. Carlisle spoke, and his audience largely outnumbered that of the Secretary. The South is for free coinage in spite of the pie counter."—*The National Watchman (Popul.), Washington.*

SECRETARY GRESHAM.

THE death of Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham, altho not entirely unexpected, caused a shock of painful surprise. Mr. Gresham's career was remarkable in many respects. Formerly one of the most honored leaders of the Republican Party, his conduct as Secretary of State under Mr. Cleveland has subjected him to attacks of the most relentless character, not only from the majority of the Republican organs, but from a considerable section of the Democratic and Independent Press. His foreign policy has been denounced as un-American, unpatriotic, and treacherous, and his record for the two years of service in the State Department has been represented as humiliating and unsuccessful. Since his death, however, a general disposition has been manifested to say nothing but kind things about him. With few exceptions, the comments of the Press dwell chiefly on Mr. Gresham's brilliant services in the war and great abilities as lawyer and judge.

The following sketch of Mr. Gresham's life is given by *The New York Sun*:

"He was admitted to the bar when he was twenty-two years old, and began to practise law. Gresham was a Whig in politics, and his partner, Thomas C. Slaughter, afterward Judge of the Circuit Court, was in 1856 a delegate from Indiana to the Philadelphia Convention that nominated Fremont. Young Gresham began his active political career by stumping the State for 'the Pathfinder.' He was nominated for the Legislature in 1860 as a Republican, and was elected in a strongly Democratic district.

"When the war broke out Gresham was the captain of the military company in Corydon, known as the Spencer Rifles. He refused a reelection to the Legislature and enlisted as a private in the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment. Almost immediately he was selected as the Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment. He saw his first service at Shiloh, and later he took part in the siege of Corinth. Colonel Gresham met Grant at Vicksburg, and after the surrender Grant and Sherman united in recommending him for a brigadier-general's commission, which he received. While in command of a division of Sherman's army at Leggett's Hill, before Atlanta, General Gresham was shot in the knee, a wound from which he never fully recovered. When Gresham was ready to go to the front again the war was ended, and he was breveted major-general and mustered out of the service. He resumed the practise of law at New Albany, Ind.

"General Gresham twice ran for Congress, and was defeated by Michael C. Kerr. He accepted President Grant's appointment as United States District Judge for Indiana in 1869, and during the twelve years that he held that District Judgeship not one of his decisions was reversed. President Arthur called him from the bench to become a member of his Cabinet in 1883, and since that time Mr. Gresham has been a conspicuous and erratic figure in National politics. He took the portfolio in President Arthur's Cabinet left vacant by the death of Postmaster-General Howe.

Perhaps the most noticeable incident of his career as Postmaster-General was the exclusion of the Louisiana Lottery Company from the use of the mail. Near the close of President Arthur's term, on the death of Secretary Folger, Mr. Gresham was appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gresham, however, longed for a return to the bench, and in the closing days of the Arthur Administration he was appointed Circuit Judge, to succeed Judge Drummond for the Seventh Judicial district. This was an appointment for life, and Judge Gresham's friends believed when he accepted it that he had bidden farewell to politics. His most famous decision was in the Wabash cases in 1886. He then took control of the roads in that system which were east of the Mississippi River and placed them in the hands of Judge Cooley as receiver.

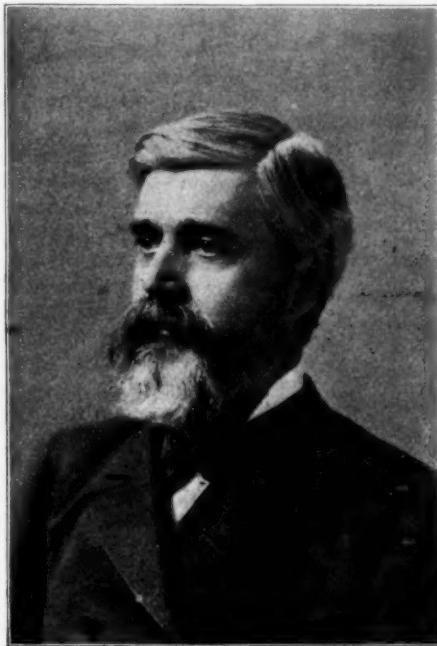
"In 1884 there was a slight talk of Judge Gresham as the Republican Presidential candidate. Four years later he was considered more than a possibility, but the man who defeated him in the canvass for United States Senator for Indiana in 1880 came in ahead in the race again. Judge Gresham had paved the way for revolting from the party, at whose birth he had assisted, during the time that he was in President Arthur's Cabinet. One of his last acts as a member of that Administration was a speech delivered in Wall Street in which, altho Blaine, the Republican candidate for President, was daily turning every Protectionist argument to account, he maintained that there should be a revision of the tariff and a reduction of the surplus revenue. President Harrison had the opportunity of his political career to heal an old sore and disarm his enemies at home by appointing Judge Gresham to the Supreme bench, but he didn't do it. The feeling between the Harrison men and the Gresham men in Indiana was for years a bitter one, and there was not as much surprise as might have been expected when Judge Gresham announced his intention of voting for Grover Cleveland in the last Presidential campaign. In his letter, dated October 27, 1892, and addressed to Major Buford Wilson, he announced that he thought a Republican could vote for Mr. Cleveland without joining the Democratic Party. When Mr. Cleveland, as President-elect, announced at Lakewood that he had selected Judge Gresham as Secretary of State, and Judge Gresham accepted, he became the most prominent figure in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet."

Regarding Mr. Gresham's management of the State Department even his bitterest enemies now say that his honesty of purpose cannot be questioned. *The New York Tribune*, which has found little to praise in his foreign policy, says that "no estimate of his character is tenable which impugns his patriotism." *The Philadelphia Press* (Rep.) accuses him of having tried to overturn every principle of the preceding Administration, but is inclined to think that he was the indorser rather than the maker of this policy. The view of Mr. Gresham's friends is expressed by *The New York Herald* (Ind.), which, in a highly eulogistic editorial, says:

"Secretary Gresham's death deprives the nation of one who will hold deservedly high rank among its statesmen. His career was uniformly successful in whatever occupation he was engaged, and his work as Secretary of State showed powers and possibilities of a future greater than his past.

"Perhaps the most pronounced impression that he left on others was the conviction of his sincerity, his thoroughness, and his devotion to principle. His record as a soldier and his decisions as a judge would be enough to stamp him as a man of force and broad intelligence; but undoubtedly it will be as a diplomatist that he will best be remembered.

"To maintain his country's rights against the forcible or the insidious claims of other nations is the duty demanded of a Secretary of State, and there can be no question that Secretary Gresham's action in the office he held when he died will be more



WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

and more favorably regarded by the people the further away we get from the events themselves."

Another Independent paper, *The Springfield Republican*, fully shares these opinions. It says:

"For two years Walter Q. Gresham had borne the high duties of that office with a dignity, a discretion, and a discrimination which have seldom been excelled in that trying place. Follow all the work of the Department of State with the utmost care, and it will be discovered that a man of rare judgment, one unswerved by all attacks, and governed only by the precedents and the legacies of our past history, has been in charge. He has been in entire accord with the President in the maintenance of national honor, according to the genius of the American republic, and not in subservience to any example that elder nations have set, which have not our background of democratic principle and history. It is unnecessary to expand the details of what must still be so fresh in every memory. While it may be that Mr. Cleveland strained a point in his treatment of the Hawaiian matter, so far as the suggestion of giving the absurd queen another chance was concerned, in every other respect our relations with Hawaii have not been justly subject to any stricture—Secretary Gresham has done his full duty. So also in relation to Venezuela, Nicaragua, and to Spain in the *Allianca* affair—an even poise of policy has been pursued, and the Monroe doctrine has suffered no detriment at the hands of the Cleveland Administration. It is true it has not suited the jingoes—who have no sense of proportion and no perception of patriotism when they urge us on to seek pretexts for war in a time of profound peace. But their loose, licentious, and wicked talk has its moment and vanishes into the limbo of fools; but the name of Walter Quinton Gresham will live in history as one of the noblest, most unselfish and most honored of Americans."

The Boston Transcript (Ind. Rep.) describes Mr. Gresham as an "idealist in politics," who could not be swerved by any influences from the course he believed to be right, and who sought to lift national affairs above cheap partizan prejudice and passion. *The Philadelphia Telegraph* (Rep.) says that "throughout his service at the head of the State Department this self-contained and independent public servant had but one object, the performance of his duty, and while the clouds which encompassed him so many times must have been depressing, history will do him justice."

"JUMPING ON" THE DISSENTING JUSTICES.

THE fervor with which Justice Harlan delivered his dissenting opinion in the income-tax case has led a number of important newspapers to accuse him of "pandering to Populism" and of trying to promote alleged political ambitions. *The New York Sun* and *Evening Post* have been inquiring into his political career before his accession to the bench and trying to discredit him by charging that his appointment was due to questionable political services in connection with the Hayes-Tilden controversy in 1876. Justice Brown's dissenting opinion was hardly less emphatic in language than Justice Harlan's, but as his manner in delivering it was more composed, the attacks on him have not been so bitter. These charges and insinuations against the dissenting judges are vigorously resented in many quarters, and denounced as gratuitous assaults upon the dignity of the Supreme Court. Both the critics and defenders of the dissenting justices have displayed considerable passion, and their comments are rather spirited.

Judicial Indecency.—"The dissenting opinion given by Justice Harlan in the Supreme Court of the United States, after Chief Justice Fuller had delivered the opinion of the court declaring the income tax unconstitutional, was not only undignified and indecorous but, considering that the dissenting opinion was delivered in the highest judicial tribunal of the Republic, it was indecent, alike in manner and matter. . . .

"Had a Justice of the Supreme Court committed such a breach of judicial decency in the days of Marshall and Story he would

have been impeached and driven from the bench. This is the first time in the history of the Republic that such an exhibition of violent demagogic expression has ever been heard from the bench of the Supreme Court, and if it shall be passed by without stern admonition, it will be the beginning of steadily growing disrespect for the court that is to pass upon the validity of the laws of the Republic. We believe that never before in the history of this court has a member of it delivered a dissenting opinion partly in the form of an oral speech or argument. Over this breach of judicial etiquette the court itself has ample power, and one of the first acts of the judges should be to prohibit any expressions in the court from individual judges, excepting by written opinions to be filed precisely as delivered.

"The general explanation of Justice Harlan's indecent assault upon the dignity of the United States Supreme Court is that he is bidding for the Populist nomination for President. The Supreme bench has rarely been without a Presidential candidate during the last half-century, and it has produced dry rot in every one who has been thus afflicted."—*The Times (Dem.), Philadelphia*.

Attributable to the Presidential Bee.—"It would be an impertinence to inquire into or comment on the antecedents of a judge, apropos of a legal decision. But the political harangue delivered on Monday [May 17] by Justice Harlan, in the guise of a judgment on the constitutionality of an act of Congress, has set every one asking who is this orator in a silk robe who feels so strongly about taxation? Justice Harlan had run once for Congress and twice for the governorship of Kentucky unsuccessfully before 1877. It is but just to him to say that being a Republican in Kentucky, his defeats reflected no discredit on him, but his nominations showed he liked office. He was sent to Louisiana as a 'visiting statesman' after the election of 1876, and very soon after the unsavory business of making good the returns of the Louisiana Board, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court. We said of the appointment at the time, that 'the selection was respectable, but would not have occurred to the President if he had been bent solely on maintaining the character of the court.' This meant that the place was in part the reward of political services rendered by a politician. . . .

"His escapade has revived in many quarters the old talk of an amendment to the Constitution making judges of the Supreme Court ineligible for any other office. The need of such a rule has been by some considered imperative ever since the beginning of the antislavery struggle. Many such outbreaks as this of Judge Harlan might easily make it necessary to the preservation of the court. For unhappily a considerable portion of the public ascribe such things invariably to what is known as the 'presidential bee.'"—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York*.

Outpourings of Journalistic Bile.—"The 'liberty-loving' metropolitan Press, which hailed the income-tax decision with cries of ecstasy and shakings of joy, now find a bitter, galling taste in the cup of victory. We imagine that, reviewing the situation, these champions of freedom eternal are not a little chagrined because the overthrow of the tax was finally gained only by Justice Shiras's unprecedented reversal of his own opinion announced but a few weeks before. . . . But that is not the chief cause of these newspapers' outpouring of journalistic bile after drinking from the cup of victory. Their first expressions on the news of the decision were astonishingly severe toward the great mass of public opinion that had sustained the theory of the tax; but we had no hint of the fury with which they would soon turn upon the justices who gave the minority opinion. We now learn that these eminent jurists, and Justice Harlan in particular, committed an unpardonable sin in making known their opinions with such earnestness and force. They should have scrupulously avoided all appearance of feeling and have stated their views as dryly as possible; and above all, should not have commented at all upon the influence and import of the opinion of the majority, even if it were the most consequential in a generation and even if it did overturn the practise of a century. . . .

"The final and overwhelming charge against the justice is that he is a candidate for the Presidency. The proof of this is conclusive. No man could deliver a harangue like Harlan's in free America without a vision of Presidential nominations dancing in his brain. To be sure, Justices Brown and White and even the sick-unto-death Jackson talked in the same demagogic strain, but we are invited to believe that Harlan alone of the minority is angling for political preference. . . . Nothing remains to be

said save that quite as interesting as the decision itself, or the tremendous remonstrances of the minority judges, is this display of blood-red wounds by the victorious enemies of the deceased law."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield.

A Blow at Confidence in the Court.—"It seem to us, if the opinions of our courts are to stand, this [referring to the abuse of the New York papers] is a mistaken way to treat them. If we are to rely upon their decisions, it must rest on absolute integrity of those who make them as lawyers. Any newspaper which undertakes to impair confidence in this strikes a dangerous blow at confidence in the court. This decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax is justified in being regarded as final, because the judgments of nine men, who compose the court, are so much better, purer, more intelligent, more unbiased than those of any other authority that has before considered it; yet, while it is admired and urged as authoritative on that ground, these editors, in the same breath, are telling the public that the judgment of four out of these nine men do not possess these qualities—that they are not to be respected. This view is carried to a most objectionable extreme in one of the cases. A labored attempt is made to show of Judge Harlan that his antecedents do not fit him to act upon this question, and it is even charged that he is using his office to gain favor with a class of people, with a view to promote his personal ambition for the Presidency.

"It is very clear to our mind that, if these charges are true, a mistake has been made in conferring the power upon the United States Supreme Court that it exercises. It is an irresponsible tribunal. It sits in secret; it legislates, in effect, as much as does either branch of Congress, and with greatly more potential results, because no authority can overcome its action. If one set of men are to question the motives of its members because their conclusions do not agree with their own, why not another? Nothing can save the court in the public estimate but complete confidence in the integrity of its members."—*The Herald (Ind.)*, Boston.

"The income-tax law has been decided to be unconstitutional, and has been nullified by the Supreme Court, because it gave the Federal Government the privilege and power to reach out its hand and collect a tax on his 'property' directly from the citizen. Such a decision could not but be a bitter pill to an ardent apostle of the Republican theory of our Government, and the tone of Justice Harlan's address is sufficient evidence of his ardency. As between the principle of States' rights and the principle involved in the income-tax law, he would prefer to have the latter principle asserted and maintained, at whatever cost. This preference would explain his declaration that if the majority of the court have taken a correct view of the Constitution the Constitution itself should be 'amended by the American people,' and would account also for 'the pessimistic views' which he took of the decision, and the heat which he manifested throughout his address. And it is not easy to account for it in any other way."—*The News and Courier (Dem.)*, Charleston.

"It is not necessary to approve the 'harangue' of Mr. Justice Harlan on the income tax in order to say that he is a strong man, in the habit of giving positive expression of his convictions; that he is an honorable man, able, and, in the strictest sense, honest. It is easy to denounce him as a demagogue. That is what all men who step aside from the worn paths of conservatism must expect, and it is not always an imputation hard to bear."—*The Standard-Union (Rep.)*, Brooklyn.

"Certainly, so far as Justice Harlan is concerned, he was justified as a lawyer in abiding by the constitutional interpretation of generations, justified as a Republican in abiding by one of the great acts of his party in former years, and justified as a man in declaring his own views on an important issue."—*The Express (Rep.)*, Buffalo.

"*The Post* does not attribute political ambition to either of these eminent jurists. It raises no question of their entire sincerity. But it shares the widely prevalent regret that they have given encouragement to those elements in society and politics which can only be rendered dangerous by a continuance of such recognition in high places. Many newspapers of the highest character have seen fit to comment on the dissenting opinions in very harsh terms. We do not think that the occasion calls for language that smacks of abuse or that such treatment of the subject will be conducive to any good end."—*The Post (Ind.)*, Washington.

CLEMENCEAU'S "SOCIAL MELEE."

THE intrepid French radical leader, A. Clemenceau, who, both as a politician and as the editor of the radical daily *La Justice*, has exerted great influence on political life in France, has just published a striking work on social problems which is causing widespread comment, not only in France, but in Europe generally. The book is entitled "Le Melée Sociale" (The Social Melée), and is a vigorous arraignment of modern civilization. M. Clemenceau's main contention is that the cruel, remorseless struggle for existence is as characteristic of human society as it is of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and that the thin veneer of so-called civilization serves but to disguise the essential brutality of man's nature. The whole history of society, according to him, is symbolized in Cain, the first murderer; and while the modern man does not employ the direct method of the murderer, he systematically strives to crush out his weaker brother by all kinds of force and fraud.

The book contains several hundred pages, and consists of a number of essays dealing with various questions; but a good idea of M. Clemenceau's views and style may be conveyed by translating a few characteristic passages. The keynote of the book is struck in the following sentences taken from the preface:

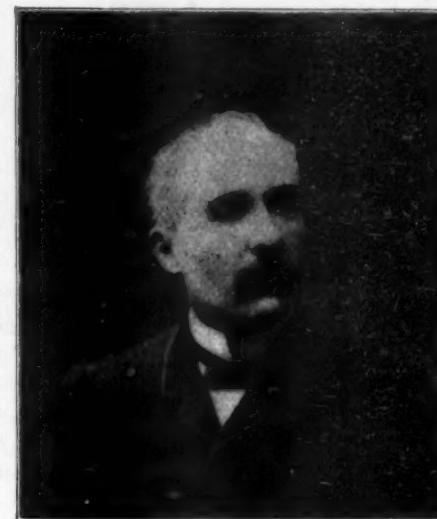
"It seems to me remarkable that humanity should have needed the meditations of centuries and the investigation of the greatest minds to discover the simple and apparent fact that man has ever been at war with man, that this war has lasted ever since the human race began. Indeed, the imagination fails to completely conjure up a vision of the tremendous, the bloody and universal slaughter which has been going on upon this Earth ever since it first emerged from chaos. The black cemeteries of coal bear witness of the inconceivable combat of past ages, the combats of man against nature, of man against himself. Everywhere the Earth contains traces of this same indescribable strife."

Elaborating his idea of the viciousness of the modern struggle for existence, M. Clemenceau says:

"The forced labor of the chained slave or the free toil of the paid workman both rest on the common basis of the defeat of the weakest and his exploitation by the strongest. Evolution has changed the conditions of the battle, but under a more pacific appearance the mortal strife is still going on. To seize the life and body of others to turn it to one's own purposes—that is what has been the aim and fixed purpose of the majority of men from the savage cannibal, the feudal baron, the slave proprietor, down to the employer of our own day."

The chief problem of civilization is thus stated by M. Clemenceau:

"Hunger is the enemy of the human race. As long as man shall not have conquered this cruel and degrading enemy the discoveries of science will appear only as irony on his sad lot. It is like giving a man luxuries when he is not even provided with the necessities of life. It is the law of nature and the cruelest of all her laws. She forces mankind to contrive, to torture itself and destroy itself, to preserve at any cost that supreme good or evil called life. All that lives wants to live, all that lives is hungry, all that lives devours and is in turn devoured. All men are hungry. That is Nature's law. All are entitled to eat. That is



A. CLEMENCEAU.

a law of justice. All will eat. That is the law we are waiting for. To realize it without exportation, without a revolution, without a social upheaval, what is lacking? The power to act as we like.

"What does the economic right to life mean? It means that a man must live for the very good reason that life has been given him without his having asked that favor. Other lives dispute his right to life. He defends himself by organizing into communities. To his physical weakness, the first cause of his defeat, is now added his social weakness. And now the question can be asked, Have we arrived at such a degree of civilization that we can conceive of and establish a social organization in which the possibility of death by poverty or hunger may be eliminated?

"The economists do not hesitate. They reply boldly in the negative. The general indispensable tax, say the most ferocious among them, should be imposed for the maintenance of the public force and the expenses of the administration. And so the State thinks, when it has given us soldiers and a few functionaries, we can ask nothing more."

It is the duty of the State and of the rich members of the community, in M. Clemenceau's view, to abolish hunger and recognize the "right to live." Not only as a matter of right, but of expediency as well, should the community take care of the unfortunate and incapable. We quote again:

"Is it not the duty of the rich to succor the unfortunate? How many catastrophes could be averted with the money that the rich man wastes! True, some rich people contribute generously to the hospitals and other public institutions, but is it enough? If our social organization is vicious, if men absorbed by business or pleasure do not accomplish the social duties that their wealth entails, it is the duty of the State to see that they remember in their prosperity their suffering fellow man.

"If there is much perversity at the foot of the ladder there is still more at the top. The lower classes can only be lifted up by raising the level of the wealthy classes. Our rich men think they have done enough when they have cursed Vaillant and his accomplices, proposed refinements of the death penalty, or reestablished the stake. Ah! the death penalty is very old and very useless. The criminal is no sooner dead than crime is reborn. 'Let us go on killing,' says human ferocity, and it kills—from habit.

"Because the rich man has churches for ostentatious charity, soup-kitchens, hospitals, and a morgue to disembarass the public ways from the dying and the dead, he thinks he has done his duty toward the men, women, and children whom he daily kills with his indifference. The rich either can not see or will not see. . . .

"If Jay Gould were shipwrecked on a desert island in company with the most wretched tramp that ever walked the Earth, the two men after a short time would feel a great affection for each other. Yet because the island is very vast and because instead of two only there are only a hundred millions on it, the tramp starves from hunger at Jay Gould's door, who does not even know he is there and who believes himself a good man because he pays a minister of I don't know what Christian Church to tell him so. That is why the poor hate the rich and the rich fear the poor. That is anarchy. Jay Gould, my good brother, and thou too, miserable tramp, I will tell you both frankly, You are two shipwrecked beings, on the great island that is drifting rapidly along on the ocean of space. The law of solidarity, which you would feel were you confined within the narrow limits of a small tract of land, does not depend on the size of the land on which you live. On the great planetary continent the same law holds you and will not release you. All men are brothers; and if you do not help your poor brother now, you will have to do so later. The day will come when the spectacle of one man dying from hunger while another man has more millions than he knows what to do with will be intolerable to all civilized communities—as intolerable, in fact, as the institution of slavery would be in this community to-day."

M. Clemenceau, who was a practising physician in New York before he became a radical editor in Paris, finds that America is hardly better off than Europe in respect of the conflict between the rich and the poor, the capitalist and the proletariat. He says:

"The troubles of the proletariat are by no means restricted to Europe. They seem to be just as bad in 'free' America, the paradise of every poor wretch on this side of the Atlantic. Recently Europe was surprised and amused by the news of Coxey's celebrated army, which marched on the national capital from all quarters of the great republic. It was in fact a revelation to many who have always thought America to be at the height of industrial prosperity. It is a curious fact that the leader of this absurd 'army,' Coxey, was formerly a well-to-do man, possessing over a million of francs. His grotesque army was of course soon dispersed, but this did not solve the problem at issue. There are thousands of men without work in America. What can be done with this army of reserve? Is it not for the State to answer?

"In Chicago last year there was one of the most serious conflicts between capital and labor that the world has ever seen. It was the arch-millionaire Pullman who let loose the tempest. The railroad companies sided with capital, the people with the workmen, and the fight was long and bitter."

America, says M. Clemenceau, is suffering from an excess of individualism in government. He favors more State intervention in behalf of the working classes, and warns our Government against an alliance with capital. He insists on the fullest freedom of labor to organize and on non-interference of public authorities in labor troubles.

MARRIAGE AND THE SOCIAL EVIL.

SO far as mere quantity is concerned, the literature dealing with marriage and sexual relations generally is certainly remarkable, but can anything of value be extracted from this mass and variety of matter? A writer signing E. M. S., in *The Westminster Review* (London, May), attempts to define the present condition of the battle of ideas regarding marriage and to classify the movements looking toward its reformation. He asserts that a rational treatment of the question of marriage involves the consideration of the causes and effects of the social evil, which the highest civilization of Europe and America has found it impossible to eliminate or even to check. The real problem, he says, is to discover a true basis on which to found sexual morality, and on this point he says:

"It must be universally acknowledged that no such basis has yet been arrived at. The physiological difficulties of the situation can not be overrated, and much difference of opinion exists among those best qualified to judge—viz., the medical profession—as to the physical advisability or moral obligation of chastity. This uncertainty is of paramount importance when we consider that the question how far chastity ought to be regarded as equally binding upon both sexes is one of the turning-points of the whole subject of sexual morality. Any decision on this grave question must rest ultimately with physicians of the body, who have, as a class, too long shirked their public responsibilities concerning it, and, by their silence and inaction, left its difficulties to the well-meant but often inefficient handling of physicians of the soul."

The writer tries to account for the failure of civilization to diminish social immorality. He quotes the following from a work of the French sociologist, Letourneau:

"The origin of prostitution . . . is anterior to all the forms of marriage, and it has persisted down to our own day in every country, and whatever might be the race, religion, or conjugal régime prevailing. Taken by itself, it would be sufficient to prove that monogamy is a type of marriage to which mankind has found it very difficult to bend itself. . . . Centuries of legal and religious restraint have not been able to uproot it, and the rigid monogamic marriage inscribed in our laws is constantly set at defiance by our customs. . . . Prostitution for the least refined, adultery and free union for the others, have served as safety-valves for inclinations too inveterate and too violent to be controlled by legal texts."

To this, the writer adds the following "obvious causes" which

tend to maintain a low moral standard in the community and to render the task of reformers extremely difficult.

"1. The luxurious and semi-idle lives led by many members of the well-to-do classes.

"2. The fact that certain forms of immorality are reckoned among what may be called *fashionable* vices. Drunkenness is gone out of fashion, and some of the lower forms of sport; but it is still by no means unfashionable for the so-called 'man of the world' to have his experiences in the 'half-world,' tho it is true that its inhabitants can no longer hope to bask, as formerly, in the sunshine of good society.

"3. The self-cheapening of women in their eagerness for admiration and marriage, and their indifference as to the moral character of the men who gratify their ambitions. (Feminine laxity concerning masculine morality may now be considered as a fault on the wane, and can, at any rate, no longer be laid at the door of the modern lady-novelist.)

"4. The want of the moral and physiological education of the young, especially of boys, in matters relating to sex, and the influence exercised upon them by depraved and deliberately immoral literature and publications, and by the low character of some public entertainments.

"5. Another cause may be found in the economical conditions which often make it next to impossible for a single woman to earn a decent living, and throw thousands of such women on the streets, thus bringing immorality within temptingly easy reach of almost any man."

Turning to the various remedies proposed for the different forms of immorality, the writer says:

"One aim most, if not all, schemes of reform have in common, and that is the establishment of an *equal standard of sexual morality for both sexes*. On all sides it seems to be agreed that the existing *dual standard of morality* is, or will be, doomed, now that society, and especially the female portion of it, is becoming so keenly alive to its evils. It is also felt that unless masculine morality is raised to a higher level, feminine morality may fall from the exalted position it has held for so long, as it awakes to the full value of the fact that its purity is only playing into the hands of the impurity which it encounters in the other sex. The proposed paths toward the desired goal are very wide apart, but there are a few main ideas on the subject which can be briefly described.

"First, there is the movement started by those persons who believe that the purification of our social morals can only be attained by setting up for men the same high standard of chastity, and pureness of living, as that which has been hitherto considered as binding only upon women of the protected and wife-supplying classes. . . .

"Then, there are those who take an exactly opposite view, and who believe that the end is to be reached by some extension of sexual freedom to all classes of women. They regard the attempt to raise men to that high level of morality, hitherto reserved for women, as a natural impossibility or utopian dream, and they would seek for equality by lowering the standard for women and thus bridge over the wide gulf which now exists between the average sensual man and the average chaste woman, and still more between the average chaste woman and the woman of the streets."

The writer sympathizes with neither of these extreme views, and favors what he regards as the middle course, *viz*: reform of sexual morality through more liberal divorce laws. He believes that erring humanity ought to have the opportunity of retrieving even its matrimonial mistakes and failures, and that the sacrifice of individuals to an absolute system is neither moral nor expedient. The current objections to liberal divorce laws he regards as based on religious prejudices rather than on utilitarian social considerations.

"THINK you'll run for office this year, colonel?"

"Sure to!"

"What's your chances?"

"First-class. The price of cotton and the general shrinkage of values have operated to bring votes down to where an honest man kin git at 'em!" — *The Constitution, Atlanta.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

A FEW weeks ago the silverites shouted, "Look at wheat!" Now that the price of wheat has advanced 57 per cent. over the lowest figure, the silverite would have the public look the other way.—*The Journal, Indianapolis.*

A MAJORITY of people who talk on the money question fill the vacuum of their knowledge with the volume of their voice.—*The Telegraph, Macon.*

GOV. ALTGELD, of Illinois, is thinking of issuing a pardon to himself.—*The World, New York.*

THE new woman's spinning wheel—the bicycle.—*Arizona Republican.*

AT times it look as if those heresy trials were devised for the sole purpose of keeping up interest in church work.—*The Post, Washington.*

"I ENJOYED your lecture on the financial issue very much," said the citizen to the orator, "but I would like to ask you one question."

"Certainly," said the orator; "go ahead."

"What side of the question are you on?" — *The Record, Chicago.*

FOREMAN (through the tube)—We need four columns of stuff. Editor of Great Daily—How much "Napoleon" have you?

Foreman—Three pages.

Editor—What about "Trilby"?

Foreman—Nineteen columns.

Editor—And "The Coming Woman"?

Foreman—Two pages.

Editor—Have we got enough on "Why Reform is a Failure"?

Foreman—Pages and pages of it.

Editor—Well, I guess we shall have to put in some news, then.—*Puck, New York.*

"DID you ever surrender yourself to the police?" asked Plotting Pete.

"No, sir," replied Meandering Mike. "I'm a firm believer in the principle that the orficer should seek the man; not the man the orficer." — *The Star, Washington.*

"I'M a good deal worried about my son," said Mr. Whykins. "He doesn't seem to know the value of a dollar." "Well," replied the man who puzzles over finance, "if it's a silver dollar that he doesn't know the value of, I don't see that you can blame him much." — *The Star, Washington.*

LAWYER: I tell you that you can't hang this man by law! Justice: All right; we'll just try him by rope then.—*The Constitution, Atlanta.*

GADZOOKS—What is the matter with the Democratic leaders?

Zounds—Well, some of them are muzzled and the rest of them are muddled.—*The Tribune, New York.*

THE Supreme Court in the income-tax case wrote "nation" with a small "n." In the Debs case it writes the word with a big "N." That is the most striking difference between the two decisions.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

ONE of our free-silver orators insists that about the only value of gold is as a tooth-filler. The chief value of silver in the estimation of the average politician at present seems to be as a mouth-filler.—*Courier-Journal, Louisville.*

No doubt there are disinterested politicians, my son; but when you find one it will be upon the same day that you discover a shad without bones.—*The Transcript, Boston.*

IT is now alleged that the function of some styles of cable-car fenders is to put a man in position and hold him still while the train runs over him.—*The Star, Washington.*

"I am too much of a gentleman, sir, to tell you what I think of you here," exclaimed the irate politician, "but if I ever catch you in Congress I'll call you liar, sir—a liar and a thief." — *The Post, Chicago.*

"SENATORS' terms are fixed by law, are they not?"

"Oh, no. Legislatures are free to get whatever there is in it." — *The Tribune, Detroit.*

SOUTHERN silverites no longer see snakes and things after imbibing too freely of Kentucky's favorite product, but behold goldbugs, Wall Street sharks, Shylocks and a wful monometallic goblins roaring round with open mouths after farmers to devour.—*The Springfield Republican.*



LETTERS AND ART.

BOHEMIAN NEW YORK DISAPPOINTED MR. HOWELLS.

BEFORE Mr. Howells came to New York for the first time, in 1860, the "Bohemian group" represented New York literature to his imagination. This he tells us in his "First Impressions of Literary New York," in *Harper's Magazine* for June. So it was quite natural for him to seek the headquarters of Bohemia. *The Saturday Press* was the mouthpiece of this gild, but its meeting-place was not in the office of that paper. Mr. Howells conducts us to the celebrated rendezvous:

"That very night I went to the beer-cellar, once very far up Broadway, where I was given to know that the Bohemian nights were smoked and quaffed away. It was said, so far West as Ohio, that the queen of Bohemia sometimes came to Pfaff's: a young girl of a sprightly gift in letters, whose name or pseudonym had made itself pretty well known at that day, and whose fate, pathetic at all times, out-tragedies almost any other in the history of letters. She was seized with hydrophobia from the bite of her dog, on a railroad train; and made a long journey home in the paroxysms of that agonizing disease, which ended in her death after she reached New York. But this was after her reign had ended, and no such black shadow was cast backward upon Pfaff's, whose name often figured in the verse and the epigrammatically paragraphed prose of *The Saturday Press*. I felt that as a contributor and at least a brevet Bohemian I ought not to go home without visiting the famous place, and witnessing if I could not share the revels of my comrades. As I neither drank beer nor smoked, my part in the carousal was limited to a German pancake, which I found they had very good at Pfaff's, and to listening to the whirling words of my commensals, at the long board spread for the Bohemians in a cavernous space under the pavement. There were writers for *The Saturday Press* and for *Vanity Fair* (a hopefully comic paper of that day), and some of the artists who drew for the illustrated periodicals. Nothing of their talk remains with me, but the impression remains that it was not so good talk as I had heard in Boston. At one moment of the orgy, which went but slowly for an orgy, we were joined by some belated Bohemians whom the others made a great clamor over; I was given to understand they were just recovered from a fearful debauch: their locks were still damp from the wet towels used to restore them, and their eyes were very frenzied. I was presented to these types, who neither said nor did anything worthy of their awful appearance, but dropped into seats at the table, and ate of the supper with an appetite that seemed poor. I staid hoping vainly for worse things till eleven o'clock, and then I rose and took my leave of a literary condition that had distinctly disappointed me. I do not say that it may not have been wickeder and wittier than I found it; I only report what I saw and heard in Bohemia on my first visit to New York, and I know that my acquaintance with it was not exhaustive."

There was at least one Bohemian at Pfaff's that night whom Mr. Howells was glad to meet. That was Walt Whitman, who is pictured for us as follows:

"He was often at Pfaff's with them, and the night of my visit he was the chief fact of my experience. I did not know he was there till I was on my way out, for he did not sit at the table under the pavement, but at the head of one further into the room. There, as I passed, some friendly fellow stopped me and named me to him, and I remember how he leaned back in his chair, and reached out his great hand to me, as if he were going to give it me for good and all. He had a fine head, with a cloud of Jovian hair upon it, and a branching beard and mustache, and gentle eyes that looked most kindly into mine, and seemed to wish the liking which I instantly gave him, tho we hardly passed a word, and our acquaintance was summed up in that glance and the grasp of his mighty fist upon my hand. . . . Then and always he gave me the sense of a sweet and true soul, and I felt in him a spiritual dignity which I will not try to reconcile with his printing in the forefront of his book a passage from a private letter of Emerson's, tho I believe he would not have seen such a thing as most other men would, or thought ill of it in another. The spirit-

ual purity which I felt in him no less than the dignity is something that I will no more try to reconcile with what denies it in his page; but such things we may well leave to the adjustment of finer balances than we have at hand. I will make sure only of the greatest benignity in the presence of the man. The apostle of the rough, the uncouth, was the gentlest person; his barbaric yawp, translated into the terms of social encounter, was an address of singular quiet, delivered in a voice of winning and endearing friendliness."

M. HUYSMANS A CONVERT TO CATHOLICISM.

THE latest book of M. Huysmans, "En Route," recently published in Paris, has made its author the literary sensation of the hour in the French capital. The present condition of irreligious society in Paris seems to be driving novel-writers into the Church. We are told by a writer in *The Speaker*, London, that the most fashionable of French society novelists are falling under the influence of religion. This writer speaks as follows of Huysmans:

"This Nineteenth Century, and preeminently French, St. Augustine has hitherto been a pessimist and an unbeliever; he has dabbled in Satanism, as may be seen in 'Là-Bas,' published four years ago; he has, on his own showing, drunk deeply of life, even at its most questionable sources, and now, at the age of forty, he repents of his past life, and turns again to the Catholic faith of his childhood. The psychological process of religious conversion in all its most intimate details is laid bare before the reader of 'En Route.' Few men—and perhaps no women, for poor pathetic Marie Bashkirtseff posed through most of the pages of her journal—possess this capacity for unflinching candor concerning themselves, for ruthlessly exposing their most secret emotions to the public gaze. It is a capacity which may well inspire repulsion in many, which would even seem to imply the absence of some moral sense; but because of the very rare combination of gifts which it requires, it will always be prized as affording unique opportunities to the students of our poor humanity. M. Huysmans possesses to a supreme degree this capacity for squandering his soul on paper, for making copy out of his emotions, for gaging the idiosyncrasies of his own temperament. Nevertheless there is nothing theatrical in his attitude. Throughout the long recital of his temptations and his struggles he conveys subtly to the reader the pervading sense of the compelling force of the grace of God, the indefinable something, the 'yet not I,' which irresistibly urges him forward on the path of reconciliation and renouncement. The conviction of his unimpeachable integrity, and of the reality of his sufferings, even where his emotions are described as attaining to an almost inconceivable acuteness, is borne in upon the reader at every page. Emphatically, M. Huysmans has diagnosed his own symptoms *en artiste*."

Three Octogenarian Poets.—"Three octogenarians of much distinction walk still among our living poets. About Mr. Frederick Tennyson, now approaching his ninetieth year, there hangs the magic of his family name. His is not, and has never seemed, a strongly defined talent. Without imitating any one writer, Mr. Tennyson's dignified verse strikes us as an amalgam of good models, a poetry made up of Wordsworth and Landor, of Shelley and of his own brother Alfred. He has carried the cultivation of the art into extreme old age, and is even now, it is announced, preparing a volume for publication. Mr. Aubrey de Vere is more essentially a poet. His gift, indeed, is so varied, polished, and spontaneous, his output so copious and agreeable, that it is difficult to know why it has not gained for him more readers. He probably is at this moment more widely admired than ever before. The opposite is true of Mr. Philip James Bailey, whose 'Festus' was produced, amid a storm of plaudits, nearly sixty years ago. Young readers will scarcely credit that a poet still lives who once appeared to be a dangerous rival to Tennyson and to have utterly quenched Browning. Yet the influence of Mr. Bailey was at one time great, and he himself was the leader of a prominent school."—*The Saturday Review*.

ITALY may be having a hard time of it politically, and may be upon the verge of national bankruptcy, but literary production goes on uninterrupted. No less than 9,416 volumes are reported for the past year, nearly 2,000 of them coming from Lombardy.—*The Dial*.

DEFORMITY IN CHINESE AND JAPANESE ART.

SOME time ago we presented our readers with a translation of an article by Dr. F. Regnault on caricature in ancient art, in which he showed that many of the grotesque figures generally thought to be freaks of the artist's imagination really portrayed types of cranial deformity as seen in daily life. The same physician has just been extending his researches to the art of China and Japan, and finds that here too much that has been considered merely grotesque is really a caricature or exaggeration of nature. We translate Dr. Regnault's description of his researches from *La Nature*, April 20:

"Sino-Japanese art, justly appreciated, is one of those that go farthest from copying nature exactly. Not that the Chinese and Japanese do not know how to draw with wonderful truth, but in many of their works their imagination wields the pencil and creates the unreal."

"Let us look, for instance, at the forms given to the heads of certain of their gods or saints. The imagination is here given free play; sometimes the skull is raised like a tower above the head, at other times the forehead is retreating, so that the face ends at the eyebrows, or the head is furrowed in ridges and valleys."

"We present to our readers a Chinese philosopher and two Chinese gods, to be seen at the Guimet Museum—all three possessors of very odd heads. The philosopher is Lao-Tseu, who lived in the Sixth Century B.C. and was a contemporary of Confucius. He is enjoying his meditations. Having attained a great age, says the legend, he saw one day, standing before his door, a buffalo that seemed to invite him to mount upon its back. Scarcely had he done so when the buffalo began to travel westward, and no one ever saw Lao-Tseu afterward. So the artist has shown him seated on this animal (Fig. 1). But he has given him an enormous forehead, perhaps a consequence of profound thought."

"Toukou-rokou-djiou is the name of the Chinese god of health, prosperity, and longevity. Eleven centuries before Christ, relates a collection of Chinese tales, lived an old man in the capital of China. He was a dwarf, being only three feet high, and yet his head took up just half his height. He proclaimed that he was a wise man able to bestow long life on whom he willed. Being presented to the Emperor, he related to him the history of former days, then vanished suddenly. The following morning it was learned that the light of the Star of the South, which presides over human life, had touched the imperial palace, the old man being its personification. Fig. 2 shows him resting Chinese fashion, one leg doubled under him, the other with the knee bent upward.

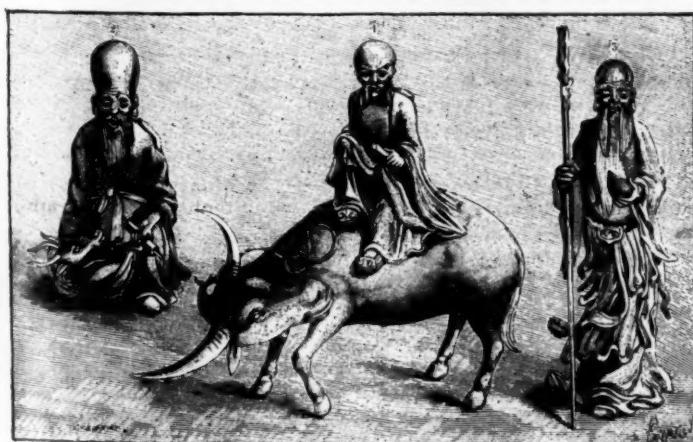


FIG. 1.—LAO-TSEU.

FIG. 2.—TOUKOU-ROKOU-DJIOU.

FIG. 3.—NAN-KIEU-LAO-DZIN.

The head is enormous, in accordance with the myth; it is half as long again as the face.

"Nan-kieu-lao-dzin is the god of the South Star, probably another personification of longevity. Fig. 3 represents him holding a peach in his left hand and a staff in his right. His flowing mustaches and his long beard lengthen his face to good advantage; otherwise it would be disproportionate to the height of his

forehead. These three statuettes are the work of Chinese artists, but the Japanese represent in the same manner the god of longevity as an old man with a huge forehead. Djiou-ro-dzin, genius of long life, which is perhaps only another conception of the same personage, is also represented in this way. And the Chinese Soni-kouan, who presides over water, also possesses the same cylindrical head.

"Why have the yellow artists thus portrayed these gods? Tcheng-ki-tong, who has an answer ready for every question, thinks that the high sagacity of the god has brought about this hypertrophy of the cranium. But why was this undue development in height alone? I think that when art exaggerates it takes its inspiration none the less from reality. This form of cranium is known to anthropologists by the name of acrocephaly. The evident exaggeration in the reproduction of the deformity is here well indicated by the gradation of these three figurines. Lao-tsen has only medium hypertrophy. It is exaggerated in the South Star god, and becomes extraordinary in the god of longevity. The artist here has obeyed the same inspiration as that which impelled our ancestors to lengthen their shoes or their head-dresses."

"But if, in Greek art, we recognize easily cranial deformation, which is, in general, faithfully portrayed, here the imagination has quite transformed it. And it is not only seen in the case of the gods just cited. Recall these grinning genii of evil; their foreheads are quite wanting, the head retreats above the eyebrows in a manner more sudden than that of a microcephalous idiot. Li-tie-koué, the Chinese philosopher, and Lan-tsaé-ho, god of beggars, have also lost their foreheads. The fantasy of the artist is here held in check by no rule."

"The best proof of this is given by the albums of design which in China and Japan present to the popular eye the portraits of Buddha's disciples, the five hundred Lohans or the sixteen Rakaias. Thirty per cent. of these saints have cranial deformity, and these deformations are very strange and varied. The most frequent is the conical head, the summit being marked by a more or less pointed prominence, and the two sides being very much inclined. Sometimes the summit of the cone is at the top of the head, sometimes at the occiput, sometimes altogether in the rear. The Chinese monks, says Gosse, in his excellent 'Treatise on Cranial Deformations,' often present a conical deformation of the head. He even reproduces a drawing of one taken from an author of the last century, Lafitan. Did not the designers of the five hundred Lohans take for models the deformed saints of the last century? Great as their imagination may have been, it still must have had some real basis. How would they have been allowed to disfigure venerated personages in this fashion if they had not been accustomed to see something of the kind?"

"In any case they singularly exaggerated the truth. The heads of some have accentuated knobs and fissures that make one think of the three-lobed heads of ancient Mexico."

"It is very difficult to understand otherwise what motive impelled the artists when they thus grossly caricatured the human face."

"Besides, we must not imagine that Sino-Japanese art always exaggerated its models. The portraits of known persons are, on the contrary, rendered with minute exactitude. We give here a picture of an ancient Japanese wooden statue of Kou-ya-djonin, the priestly founder of a Buddhist sect, who died in 974. This statue (Fig. 4) well worked out and very beautiful, shows a



FIG. 4.—KOU-YA-DJONIN.

keel-shaped head with a forehead prominent at the median line. This deformation is represented with extraordinary fidelity and minuteness.

"Like the Greeks, the Sino-Japanese artists did not invent; they were inspired by the models that presented themselves, and they created an art at once realistic and exaggerated."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THOREAU'S SIMPLICITY AND SINCERITY.

WE all know that Thoreau would have been "lost" had he overcome his repugnance to mere formality and met his neighbors in a dress-suit, and we can not imagine him acting any one of the innumerable white lies of society. With reflections like these Mr. Charles C. Abbott opens an article on Thoreau, in *Lippincott's* for June, in which he calls in question the value of two of the many essays on Thoreau that are probably more read than all the others put together—those by Emerson and Lowell. In the opinion of Mr. Abbott, neither Emerson nor Lowell was fitted for this task. Emerson's estimate of Thoreau's ambition, or what he calls a lack of it, is considered injurious, for the reason that so great is the influence carried with every word of Emerson's that probably not one reader in a hundred but is led to regret that Thoreau preferred to be "captain of a huckleberry party" to leader of a political one, and that he held "pounding beans" to be better than "the pounding of empires." We quote from Mr. Abbott as follows:

"There is the error. What we sadly need is an infusion of intellect into the lower strata of man's activities. . . .

"As we glance over modern biography, we find there are countless examples of youth born in the ranks of the lowly who have aspired to better things and seized knowledge as a cable by which to draw themselves upward, and spent their remaining days at a higher level and in an atmosphere that was but a source of wonderment to their ancestors. This sounds very noble; it is noble; but in Thoreau's case there was an inversion of this order, and the intellectuality that Emerson deplored as dissipated was put to the very highest of uses, that of making the lower or simpler things of life shine out in their proper light. By thoughtfully pursuing the occupations he chose, he raised them to the rank of professions, and clothed with dignity labor that before was drudgery. The quickest way to send the world to perdition would be to make all men lead professional lives, and the positive curse under which we now rest is that the absurdity is taught by parents to infants, and by teachers to scholars, that the true or best life is that of the preeminently learned, and that no dignity or honor or worthy reward of any kind comes to him who lives closest to nature, and so most remote from the centers of civilization. Pounding beans, which Emerson sneers at, would not be degrading or belittling or unworthy a man of brains, if here and there a man of mental force would show that his brain and brawn need not come into conflict. If, over the land, Thoreaus would demonstrate that a day of toil in the fields can be followed by an evening of rational, intellectual enjoyment, the world would quickly advance beyond the present stage of agitation and unrest, that needs a standing army to preserve even the semblance of order. If the philanthropists would attack the problem of intellectualizing work, the workman would be benefited indirectly more than any efforts directed at 'the masses' will avail. No work that the world calls for should be looked upon by a favored few as beneath manhood. More mischief lurks in a sneer than about a cannon's mouth. Thoreau stands for two conditions which neither Emerson nor Lowell nor any great man of letters or of science or of political economy has ever dreamed of displaying upon his banner: Simplicity and Sincerity."

Mr. Abbott regards Lowell's essay on Thoreau as eminently unjust. In his opinion, there was not the slightest trace of sympathy between the two men. Lowell is the reporter of the flower-garden; Thoreau of the forest. Lowell can ride in a well-appointed boat down a safe stream, and report the graceful weeping-willows that adorn its banks; Thoreau can sit cross-legged in a cranky canoe and tell in matchless language of the

wild life that lives in dangerous rapids and lurks in the fastnesses of the untrodden wilderness. Lowell is tame; Thoreau is savage. Mr. Abbott continues:

"This being true, there lurked no cunning in Lowell's pen to tell the world who and what Thoreau really was. He simply gives us his own impressions, and they are erroneous. The well-known instance of Lowell, as editor, omitting from a manuscript of Thoreau's what he considered an objectionable passage, shows how widely apart these two men stood, and the act was an assumption on Lowell's part without excuse. What right, indeed, had he tacitly to assert that heaven lacked a feature Thoreau thought might be there? Neither of them knew, of course, one whit about the matter, but it is difficult to see why the bare-handed, sunburnt, out-of-door Thoreau's opinion is not as worthy of consideration as that of his in-door, kid-gloved critic. It was a trivial matter, perhaps, but nevertheless a straw showing the direction of Lowell's thoughts—that Thoreau, because of his being a champion of simplicity and a foe to half that which Lowell cherished as making life worth living, could be snubbed successfully. But the world is growing wiser. There is more freedom of thought than there was forty years ago, and perhaps no better evidence of true advance than the increase in numbers of those who now ponder as seriously over Thoreau's suggestive pages as were once entertained by the polished periods of Lowell."

WAS MOZART BURIED IN THE COMMON DITCH?

WHEN Mozart's centenary was celebrated at Salzburg, his native town, in 1891, a lively discussion took place as to where the great composer was buried a hundred years before. His grave could not be identified. The Viennese are preparing to repair, in November next, so far as possible, this forgetfulness of the master. Grand musical solemnities will form part of the inauguration in that month of the Mozart monument. *The Musical Courier* says:

"The last days of Mozart's life form a sad and poetic page. On the morrow of the triumph of 'The Enchanted Flute' his situation had nothing enviable about it. He was living in a small street, the Rauhensteingasse, and pecuniary cares haunted him. Toward the end of November, 1791, his condition grew worse. 'I feel,' said he, to his friend Deiner, the keeper of the Hôtel du Serpent d'Or, 'that my time is near its end. . . . Come and drink my wine to-morrow; Winter is coming rapidly and we have need of wood.' When Deiner called Mozart was in bed, the doctor having been sent for. 'The day is not for music,' cried the master, 'but for doctors and apothecaries.'

"Jahn recounts that Mozart, at night, would look at his watch and follow mentally the representation of 'The Enchanted Flute' at the opera. 'Now,' he would say, 'the first act is finished. At this moment they are at the passage, "To Thee, O Goddess of the Night."'. He died December 5, 1791, at one in the morning. His widow's resources were very scant. He left about sixty florins, and his collection of books and scores was valued at twenty-three florins. His friend, Van Swieten, therefore sought to bury him as cheaply as possible. On the afternoon of the 6th the body was blessed in the Church of St. Stephen, and the air was cold, and snow and sleet fell when the coffin was brought out of the church. The few friends that the abominable weather had not deterred from attending, accompanied the coffin to the end of the Grosse Schülerstrasse. When at the Stubenthor they quitted the cortège, which went on to the cemetery of St. Mark.

"It is thus that not a friend was present at the gaping hole where was interred the man who had contributed so much to the happiness of thousands. There was not even a grave for himself; actuated by economy, a place had been bought in the common ditch, where were interred thirty or forty others, who were exhumed every ten years to make room for others. There was no cross to indicate the spot. Constance, the widow, who was sick and did not attend the funeral, believed that the curé had taken care to furnish one, but when she visited the cemetery to look at the grave of her illustrious husband she learned that the grave-digger was dead, and his successor did not know where Mozart was buried. All search has been in vain, and it is thus that the Viennese, tho' celebrating his glory, do not know in what corner of the graveyard Mozart was buried."

HOW THE DUTCH REGARD MAARTEN MAARTENS.

M R. M. H. SPIELMANN, in an introduction to one of Maarten Maartens's serial stories in *The Weekly Graphic*, London, informs the British public that the famous Anglo-Dutchman's stories are eagerly devoured in Holland. That can not be quite true, else Maarten Maartens would hardly have said that "literature is hopelessly in disgrace and disgust" in Holland. But the note in *The Graphic* attracted the attention of the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, whose editor forthwith set about to read one of Maarten Maartens's stories right through. The *Handelsblad* editor found much to disturb his temper. The British public, he thinks, must obtain a curious conception of Dutch character if they allow themselves to be influenced by the author of "My Lady Nobody." As a matter of fact, an English writer has asked the *Handelsblad* if Schwartz (the real name of Maarten Maartens) tells the truth. The *Handelsblad* answers emphatically, "No." We translate the following statement of some of its objections:

"Dutch officers do not make fun of young ladies who are anxious to be married, whether they seek a husband by way of the newspapers or otherwise. If the writer had intended to put everything in a wrong light he could not have written more successfully; *vide* the following little nastiness: One of the officers asks a visitor to excuse him while he is dressing, and to examine the buffet meanwhile. 'Alas,' exclaims M. M. in virtuous indignation, 'Alas, Dutch gentlemen drink gin!' What a terrible thing for Dutch gentlemen to do! Yet the writer would have made himself ridiculous had he moralized, 'Alas, English gentlemen drink whisky!'

"Mr. Schwartz makes a Dutch officer fight a duel (without witnesses!) with a German officer who has insulted him at his brother's table. The incident will probably convince the English readers that Maarten Maartens is not possessed of great penetration, and that is a good thing—else they might believe his assertion that 'every Dutchman hates the Germans, anyhow.' The writer pictures a German officer as calling a Dutch officer a liar on two occasions and calling him a coward twice. Greater nonsense could hardly be written. A German officer! No one in the world gives greater attention to good manners, and such a man is supposed to insult another officer in the presence of ladies and at his brother's table, without cause! In what country are such pot-house brawls taking place among officers, anyhow?

"A simple Dutchwoman is not a wild horse. . . . Alas! she is more commonly a jade. Occasionally she is a mule.' But the Hollander who holds that a simple-hearted Dutchwoman deserves to be called a jade and a mule is certainly a—remarkable somebody. One would think that, if the writer were compelled to regard his countrywomen in that light, he would hesitate to let the world know it."

The *Handelsblad* further describes how Maarten Maartens attacks the Dutch Legislature, the aldermen, the universities, the aristocracy, the merchants—everybody and everything. It says:

"He indulges in a little cheap witticism by translating Dutch titles into 'the Right Worshipful, Right Noble, Respectable, Highly Noble, Austerity. But just fancy how grotesque English titles would appear if translated literally. They would appear to Dutch readers something like the following address:

"Schwartz, armor-bearer (Esq.), London; and 'her ladyship' would appear as her dame-ship, while an 'honorable gentleman' creates the same impression as a right worthy man, and 'your worship' would sound something like 'your adorableness.' But enough. The foregoing will show how Schwartz manages to distort the customs and institutions of Holland in placing them before his English readers. What curious circles Maarten Maartens must have been in when he studied the condition of his native country!"

EVERYBODY will learn with regret and some sense of shame the fact, stated in *The Daily Chronicle*, that of the £1,200 required for the proposed Tennyson Beacon in the Isle of Wight, so far only £800 has been subscribed in England and £144 in America. The beacon, as we have stated before, is to be a granite monolith Iona cross, to take the place of the pile of tarred wood known as the Nodes Beacon.—*The Westminster Gazette*.

WILLIAM WATSON'S TASTE.

I N an article eulogistic of the poetry of William Watson, contributed to *The New World* by Mr. H. D. Traill, the following extract from a poem is cited as verse built upon a subject which is calculated to test to their utmost the characteristic qualities of a manner like Mr. Watson's, and to "afford him his happiest opportunity of demonstrating its large dignity of expression, its severe simplicity, and, above all, its absolute inerrancy of taste." The poem is "On Recovery from Serious Illness:"

"O ancient streams, O far-descended woods,
Full of the fluttering of melodious souls!
O hills and valleys, that adorn yourselves
In solemn jubilation; winds and clouds,
Ocean and land in stormy nuptials clasped,
And all exuberant creatures that acclaim
The earth's divine renewal: lo, I, too,
With yours would mingle somewhat of glad song,
I, too, have come through wintry terrors, yea,
Through tempest and through cataclysm of soul,
Have come and am delivered. Me, the Spring,
Me, also, dimly with new life hath touched,
And with regenerate hope, the salt of life;
And I would dedicate these thankful tears
To whatsoever Power beneficent,
Veiled though his countenance, undivulged his thought,
Hath led me from the haunted darkness forth
Into the gracious air and vernal morn,
And suffers me to know my spirit a note
Of the great chorus, one with bird and stream,
And voiceful mountain, nay, a string, how jarred
And all but broken! of that lyre of life,
Whereto himself, the master harp-player,
Resolving all its mortal dissonance
To an immortal and most perfect strain,
Harps without pause, building with song the world."

Mr. Traill thinks that no other poet since Coleridge "has ever approached the pathetic dignity of this utterance of thanksgiving," and avers that Coleridge himself was unfortunately wanting in those qualities of temperament which have here enabled the poet to hymn the recovery of his spiritual and mental health with so fine a modesty and reserve.

NOTES.

SPEAKING of Mr. Morgan Callaway's Introduction to the "Select Poems of Sidney Lanier" (Scribner's), the critic of *The Atlantic* says: "Even though the editor had especially in mind 'the students of our high schools and colleges,' it seems rather a pity that he could give them only fifty-two pages of Lanier to ninety pages of himself and his researches. He is defined on the title-page, however, as 'Author of the Absolute Participle in Anglo-Saxon,' and commends particularly to the reader's attention Lanier's 'Frequent Use of Alliteration and of Phonetic Syzygy.' We would not underrate the value of what Dr. Callaway has done 'about it and about,' only it does seem well to let a poet speak as much as possible for himself. 'Scholarship' has its limits, even in the preparation of textbooks."

STRAUSS cannot write to order. He never works when disinclined, and weeks, and even months, pass without his taking his pen into his hand. In these hours of idleness he will draw, garden, or play at billiards. Suddenly he will turn to work again, and continue with a perfect fever. He makes notes of his ideas as they occur to him. He will leave the table or a game to write down a thought, and often in a strange house he will make a pencil note on his cuff of a motive which the same evening perhaps will be made the theme of a favorite waltz. His salon is a veritable museum of pious homage and precious souvenirs from intimate friends. The crowns and the laurels of public glory have a special sanctuary in a pavilion which is never thrown open.—*Jules Konreid, in Revue Modeena*.

LIKE other Germans, Gluck had a weakness for a handle to his name. He always signed himself "Ritter von Gluck," but recent researches have shown that he never had the title of knight bestowed on him by the Government. He called himself "Ritter," because the Pope had bestowed on him the rank of "Knight of the Golden Spur," which any one could buy for 12 scudi. Hereafter he will figure in the lexicons as simply Christoph Willibald Gluck.—*The Evening Post, New York*.

THE late Gustav Freytag is said to have left the sum of one million marks, besides some landed property, a fortune quite unprecedented for a German author. Several German papers eulogize him highly as an excellent man of business, a talent which will explain his great success with the glorification of the counting-house in his novel "Soll und Haben."—*The Athenaeum*.

IT is said that the publisher of M. Loti's last book had the "twenty-seventh edition" ready before a copy of the book was sold. This is by no means the first revelation we have had that the circulation of French fiction at the cheap initial price of 3 fr. 50 c. is not all that the fancy of the publisher paints it on the yellow cover.—*The St. James's Gazette*.

THE famous suit of Sir William Eden to compel James Whistler to deliver Lady Eden's portrait has been decided against the artist, with a judgment of 40 francs damages for delays in addition. It may not be generally known that the said portrait was about the size of a sheet of notepaper.—*The Art Interchange*.

SCIENCE.

WHY OUR LATITUDES ARE CHANGING.

THE old idea of latitude as fixed must now give place to that of a continually varying quantity, tho varying within very small limits. The cause of this variation, namely, the continual shifting of the Earth's axis within the Earth's mass, has already been explained in THE LITERARY DIGEST. In a lecture before the New York Academy of Sciences, published in *Science*, May 24, Prof. J. K. Rees, of Columbia College, presents the subject from a somewhat new aspect and also gives its history, showing conclusively that the idea is by no means new, tho its truth has only recently been satisfactorily demonstrated. We quote below portions of the professor's lecture:

"The question is frequently asked, 'How can latitude change?' There are two ways obviously. First, we may imagine that a portion of the Earth slips on the surface of the globe, due say to earthquake shock. Then if the movement of the mass has been toward the equator, the latitude of that place is decreased; if toward the pole of the Earth, the latitude is increased. But suppose that some forces at work on the Earth cause it to revolve about a new axis; then we have at once a new equator, and the latitudes of *all* points on the Earth's surface change except at those places where the old and new equator intersect.

"If, for example, the Earth's axis of revolution should be changed so as to pass through this hall, the latitude would be changed from a little over 40 degrees, as it now is, to 90 degrees. There are changes no doubt produced by the slipping of portions of the Earth's strata, but we know that these causes are insignificant and local. The only way that latitudes could be made to change *throughout the world* would be by changes in the axis of rotation of the Earth, thus changing the position of the equator.

"Are there any undisputed evidences of a variation in the latitude of a place, and is it large?

"To-day the evidence is overwhelming, but the amount is small, so small, in fact, that only the refined instruments of the present day have been able to discover it; tho now that it is discovered, older observations show it.

"La Place, in his *Mécanique Céleste*, says: 'All astronomy depends upon the invariability of the Earth's axis of rotation and upon the uniformity of this rotation.'

"He considered that down to the beginning of this century astronomical instruments had not been able to show any variation of latitudes. There were differences, but these he thought could be accounted for as errors of observation.

"To-day, however, we feel certain that small variations in latitude are taking place, but so small that practically, in map making, for example, and in navigation, they are of no importance, tho scientifically very important.

"It might also, in this connection, be stated that there are theoretical reasons which seem to indicate that the Earth's *rotation time* is not only changing, but also is not altogether uniform. The effect of the tide-wave as it moves west over the Earth is to act as a friction-brake on the revolving Earth, and so slow up the rotation time, and as this tide-effect is not always the same the retarding effects differ, and theoretically produce a non-uniformity in the rotation time. But the shrinkage of the Earth, due to loss of heat, would tend to make it revolve more rapidly. These effects may work against each other. However, observations and calculations to-day do not furnish us with any certain evidence that the rotation time is longer or shorter than it was ten centuries ago.

"It no doubt will happen that, when observations and instruments are much improved, astronomers will discover these slight changes in rotation time that theory seems to require.

"The idea that the latitudes of places change is not a new one.

"Down to about the time that the telescope was invented there were many learned persons who believed that the latitudes of places changed several degrees in the course of centuries. These ideas were based on a comparison of maps made at different times.

"A disciple of the illustrious Copernicus considered that the evidence was conclusive, and was satisfied that the pole of the Earth was changing its position in a *progressive* manner; he

considered that in time the torrid and frigid zones would change places.

"However, these views of Dominique Maria de Ferrare were founded on poor data. The latitudes of a few places had been determined, by very imperfect means, in the best way they had, viz., from the shadow cast by a gnomon; but the latitudes of many places on the maps were put in from the accounts of travelers, the time it took to travel from one point to another being used as the basis of calculation.

"Even in these enlightened days, as we like to consider them, there is no good map of our own Empire State. The latitudes of a few points only in New York State have been determined with accuracy. But there are many places in the State whose positions are not known within more than a mile."

A COLONY OF YOUNG FROGS ON THE PARENTAL BACK.

THE remarkable habits of some tropical frogs, that nurse their young, as it were, by carrying them about on their backs, are described in *Knowledge* (May 1), by Mr. R. Lydekker, in an article from which we quote below:

"So far back as the year 1705, Fräulein Sibylla von Merian, in a work on the reptiles of Surinam, described a remarkable toad-like creature, in which the young are carried in a series of cells in the thick skin of the back of the female, which at this period has a honeycomb-like appearance. Till last year, when living examples were received by the London Zoological Society, the Surinam toad (*Pipa americana*), as the animal in question is called, was, we believe, only known in Europe by means of specimens preserved in spirit; and we have, therefore, been obliged to depend upon foreign observers for an account of its marvelous life-history. As it differs from other members of its order with regard to its method of bringing up its family, so the Surinam toad is structurally more or less unlike all its kindred, constituting not only a genus but likewise a family group by itself. Externally it is characterized by its short and triangular head, which is furnished with a large flap of skin at each corner of the mouth, and has very minute eyes. The four front toes are quite free, and terminate in expanded star-like tips; but a large web unites the whole five toes of the hind foot. In any state the creature is by no means a beauty, but when the female is carrying her nursery about with her she is absolutely repulsive in appearance.

"It would seem that soon after the eggs are laid, they are taken up by the male and pressed, one by one, into the cells in the thickened skin of his partner's back; there they grow till they fit closely to the hexagonal form of their prisons, each of which is closed above by a kind of trap-door. After a period of some eighty-two days, the eggs reach their full development and produce, not tadpoles, but actually perfect little toads. The reason of this is that tadpoles, which require to breathe the air dissolved in water by means of their external gills, could not exist in the cells, and, consequently, this stage of the development is passed through very rapidly within the egg. When ready to come forth, the young toads, which are usually from sixty to seventy in number, altho there may sometimes be over a hundred, burst open the lids of their cells, and, after stretching forth their head or a limb, make their *début* in the world. Doubtless glad to be free from her charge, the mother-toad thereupon rubs off what remains of the cells against any convenient stone or plant-stem, and comes out in all the glory of a brand-new skin. During the non-breeding season these toads become much flattened, and seem to pass the whole of their time in water.

"The Surinam toad is, however, by no means the only South



THE PIPA.

American representative of its order whose nursery arrangements are peculiar, a considerable number of frogs and toads from the warmer regions of the New World having ideas of their own as to the proper method of bringing up a young family. . . .

"According to a communication recently made by Dr. Goeldi, of Rio de Janeiro, to the Zoological Society, the tree-frogs of the genus *Hyla*, inhabiting that part of Brazil, show considerable diversity in regard to nursing habits, altho none of them has any part of its own body modified into a nursery. One species, for instance, builds nests of mud on the shallow borders of pools, wherein the eggs and tadpoles are protected from enemies, while another kind lays its eggs in a slimy mass attached to withered banana-leaves, the young remaining in this nest until they have passed through the tadpole-stage. In a third species, on the other hand, the larval stages are hurried through before hatching, the female carrying a load of eggs on her back, where they remain until developed into perfect frogs.

"The female of Darwin's frog (*Rhinoderma Darwinii*), from Chile, has, however, 'gone one better' than all her allies, for not only does she get her eggs and young safely carried about until they are fit to take care of themselves, but she has actually shifted the onerous task of taking care of them to her consort. Whereas there is nothing remarkable about the structure of the female of this frog, the male has a capacious pouch underlying the whole of the lower surface of the body, which communicates with the exterior by means of a pair of apertures opening into the mouth on each side of the tongue. As soon as his partner has deposited her eggs, the male frog takes them in his front paws and transfers them to his mouth, whence they pass into the great nursing pouch, where they remain in perfect security till hatched into young frogs, which make their way into the world by the same passages."

IS OPIUM-EATING A VICE?

THE recent report of the British Government Commission on opium-eating and opium-smoking in India, already mentioned more than once in these columns, has gone far toward giving those habits a certain standing in European good opinion. Tho the report has been bitterly assailed, it has really put the use of opium on somewhat the same basis as that of alcohol; that is, all admit that its abuse is injurious and even vicious, while regarding its moderate use some assert that it is not harmful, and others say that it should never be taken without a physician's prescription. Among those who do not object to the moderate use of the drug, we are apparently to number the editors of *The Hospital*, who have in their issue for May 4 the following to say on "Opium in India":

"The joys and sorrows of the opium-eater have often been described. By some the whole process has been surrounded by a sort of mystery, and by vague stories of unimaginable pleasures, while by others it has been assumed that the use of a drug which can produce sensations so abnormal must be degrading and enslaving.

"It has been left to a Royal Commission to tell the simple truth. In most parts of India the natives are apt to suffer from diseases for which, if opium is not an antidote, at least it is the most potent remedy they possess. As regards its efficacy in many of the intestinal diseases which are so common, and in the rheumatic affections which so abound in that country, there can be no doubt. The belief also in its power to counteract the evil influence of malaria is widespread, and seems not entirely devoid of scientific foundation. There seems then to exist in India a general consensus in favor of the use of opium as an ordinary domestic remedy in the ailments and diseases common in that most trying climate.

"Summing up this side of the question the Report of the Royal Commission says: 'It is taken in cases of specific disorders, such as rheumatism, diabetes, chill, and diarrhoea. It is regularly administered to unweaned children. In malarial and damp tracts there is a general faith in its virtue either in warding off or in curing fever. . . . Most of the witnesses with experiences of the rural tracts spoke to the popular belief in the efficacy of the drug in cases of fever or as a preventive against malarial influences.' Under these circumstances we can quite understand the Commiss-

sioners declining to recommend any further interference with the growth and manufacture of a drug, the use of which as a domestic remedy is so highly esteemed by the people.

"There is, however, another side to the question. Plenty of evidence was given as to the extensive use of opium as a mere stimulant or means of creating pleasurable sensations, or an artificial sense of well-being, and as to its employment for that purpose leading in a certain proportion of the cases to excess.

"There need be no hesitation in confessing that this habit, if carried on to any large extent, is an abuse of the drug. It must not, however, be forgotten that its use for this purpose verges insensibly into its more legitimate use for the relief of pain and the cure of disease, and that it would be exceedingly difficult to prevent its employment for one purpose without vexatiously interfering with its use for the other. Indeed, the line can not be drawn; the cessation of pain is itself a pleasure, and there is much reason to believe that just as alcohol is often taken here, not merely for the love of it, but for the removal of sensations which, altho not amounting to pain, are still productive of discomfort, so opium is commonly taken in India, even when no disease is present, not for the production of positive pleasure but for the sake of that negative gratification which arises from a lessening of those sensations of malaise so common in a climate so depressing as that of India often is.

"At any rate, it seems the fact that a very large number of people in India are in the habit of eating opium, just a little every day; that they do it without apparent injury, and even, according to observers on the spot, with benefit; and that in the great mass of instances the habit does not so grow upon them as to lead to excess. In some cases, however, opium is certainly abused, and in these injury results. It seems clear, however, that this is only exceptional, and that in India the excessive use of opium is looked on much in the same light as is the excessive use of alcohol in England. The Commissioners say, 'Our conclusions, therefore, are that the use of opium among the people in India, in British provinces, is as a rule a moderate use, and that excess is exceptional, and is condemned by public opinion.' The habit of smoking opium would appear to be of much more recent introduction than the old custom of eating or drinking it, and to be much less common. Public opinion also goes against it, and it is considered a more or less disreputable use of the drug. It is also a habit of disreputable people, and it is open to question whether the evils which appear to result from it are not more due to the character of the people who mostly indulge in the vice and the surroundings amid which it is practised than to any specific action of the drug itself when taken in that form."

MALARIA AND DRINKING-WATER.

IT has generally been assumed that malaria, as its name (literally "bad air") denotes, is due to some exhalation from the soil of localities where it flourishes. It has recently been pretty clearly shown that the disease is a germ-disease, due to a specific microbe, and if the exhalation theory be still accepted, we must suppose that this microbe is present in quantity in the air of infected places. Dr. W. D. Daly, of Pittsburg, Pa., has collected a variety of information that makes it more probable that water is the vehicle of the disease. We quote from an abstract of his views given in *Modern Medicine*, March:

"I am firmly convinced that further investigation will as surely lead us to the knowledge that so-called malaria is, strictly speaking, a water-born disease, as that we are now being led to the right conclusion by Ernest Hart and others that cholera is also a water-born disease, and it is our duty to educate the profession and the public, especially those who make up the population of the malarial districts, that it is the water they drink, and not the air they breathe, that decides whether they will suffer from malaria or not.

"I regard the malarial type of fever, in the United States at least, as clearly preventable as any other disease that we have to deal with, and by the simple method of drinking only carefully collected and uncontaminated rain-water, which, for a simple precaution, might be boiled.

"I have observed on some of the plantations of the South that among certain cattle and horses that have been shipped from the

North for breeding purposes, many of those that were turned out on the marshes to drink the surface water sooner or later sickened and died with what was known as climatic fever (malarial), but the animals that were kept stabled and drank only the deep well and cistern-water thrrove as well as they did in the North."

Dr. Daly quotes from a number of separate reports and articles in support of his position, ending with the following from Dr. Richard H. Lewis, of the North Carolina State Board of Health, regarding the influence of well-water in the production of fever and ague:

"He [Dr. Lewis] gives a homely illustration in the recited history of two families who resided as next-door neighbors in one of the eastern towns of his State. The two families each consisted of two adults—father and mother—and seven children. The families were friendly, but their homes were sufficiently separated to require an independent water supply for each. One family drank from what was regarded with pride as 'the best well in town,' the other of rain-water caught in wooden tanks. The members of the first family were constantly sick with malarial disease of one kind or another. Those of the second never had even a chill."

WHAT IS "BILIOUSNESS"?

ONE after another, popular conceptions are shattered by the ruthless hand of science. One of the last to go is our old friend—or rather enemy—"biliousness," which we are told is not biliousness at all, but something else; that is, it has nothing to do with bile or the liver, but is commonly catarrh of the stomach or intestines. The matter is disposed of in *The Hospital* (April 27), as follows:

"It is impossible to alter the English language for the sake of insuring pathological accuracy, and however erroneous may be the idea conveyed, the phrase, 'bilious attack,' stands as representing a group of symptoms which are popularly supposed to point to disordered liver as their origin. It is important, however, not to be misled by such phraseology. Confident as the man in the street may be in the efficacy of his liver as the cause of all his woes, we know, and ought to act upon the knowledge, that in so-called 'biliousness' or 'bilious attacks' the liver is only a secondary sufferer. In a lecture by Dr. Saundby, recently published in *The Clinical Journal*, it is emphatically asserted that an ordinary bilious attack is really an attack of catarrhal inflammation of the stomach and duodenum. Perhaps we should feel inclined to lay more emphasis than he does on the importance of the neurotic element and the necessity, and even the difficulty, of differentiating from pure gastro-duodenal catarrh cases of migraine or of gastric neuralgia. It is clear enough to those who see much of such cases that no strict line of demarcation can be always drawn. It thus often enough occurs that, even in obviously neurotic ailments, the traditional blue pill and saline are found of service; not that they cure the neurosis, but that they relieve the super-added inflammation. Still it must be recognized that 'biliousness' and 'bilious attacks' are related to stomach and duodenum, and not to liver, and that in their causation there is an inflammatory element which must be considered in their treatment. If we look on 'biliousness' as due to a 'torpid liver' which requires stimulating, we land ourselves in the fogs of some of the most disputed points in therapeutics; but if we accept what physiological pathology teaches, viz., that it is the result of an inflammatory change in the mucous lining of the stomach and duodenum, the treatment becomes plain. Simple unirritating food, which will not injure the tender lining of the stomach, and will not by its fermentation stretch and strain it, together with such aperients as will drain it speedily of its contents and leave it soon at rest, give us the best hope of quick relief. Dr. Saundby says that Abernethy defined a bilious attack as that condition which is relieved by blue pill, and it is still true that five or ten grains of blue pill at bedtime, followed in the morning by a teaspoonful of Carlsbad salts dissolved in hot water, and sipped while dressing, gives the best results in this complaint. The treatment of a bilious attack is then to be conducted not on vague notions of stimulating the liver, but in accordance with the well-known principles of treating inflammation wherever it may arise—rest so far as may be to the inflamed part, and drainage (by blue pill) to remove the products of its inflammation."

SCIENCE AND HISTORY.

IS there a science of history? We have hitherto predisposed our pupils to answer "No," by dwelling on the intellectual aspects of physical science and the moral side of history, says Wilbur S. Jackman in *The Educational Review*, May. But all science has its moral side, and the events of history are certainly within the domain of natural law. A proper correlation of the two subjects is evidently necessary to a proper system of education. Regarding the unwillingness of many persons to consider human events as controlled by the laws of nature, Professor Jackman speaks as follows:

"Time has been . . . when every phenomenon and every occurrence was referred to the special providence of God or the gods. Respecting a large number of events, this belief is still widespread; especially is this true of human events. The belief is common yet that those natural phenomena that seem to bear most immediately upon human welfare, such as floods, droughts, storms, etc., are the result of an edict of the Almighty 'good for this day only.'

"Those, however, who have received a scientific education within the past quarter of a century will, perhaps without exception, refer all such occurrences to the operation of natural laws that are constant and immutable. But concerning the events of human history, a corresponding belief is by no means universal. The majority of people at this time interpret them under the conception of special providence rather than under that of natural law. It is under the former conception that nearly the whole of history has been written, which renders rational interpretation especially difficult. People who would, perhaps, hesitate to ask for a suspension of the law of gravitation have little hesitation in seeking for providential interference in personal or national affairs which are actually in the grip of a natural law no less inexorable. This curious condition has arisen from the anthropocentric idea that has filled the mind of man from the dawn of conscious life. Throughout the centuries, this is the one dogma that remained undisturbed. Even in the mighty Copernican revolution, in which the Sun and Earth exchanged places in man's conception of the universe, his opinion of himself was unassailed. Not until light was flashed upon the subject by the immortal genius of Darwin, did man learn his true relations to all other created things. Not until our own time was it believed that man is entirely within the sweep of universal law.

"This concession on the part of history will be clearly in line with the tendency in modern education to reduce *all study* to the study of natural law. It is the suggestion of law that gives intelligent direction to thought, and the common attempt of all study to find law back of all phenomena will make correlation of subjects and concentration in study possible and practically desirable. Biology, for example, then becomes a study of the natural law that underlies and determines the regular phenomena of organic matter. History becomes the investigation of the natural law, and its application, which determined the civic and social conditions of man in times long past. The motive for both is that man may more clearly understand the present and more intelligently forecast the future. This conception places upon intelligent study the highest premium ever offered. To know the law will be the highest wisdom; to contemplate the Law-Giver will inspire the highest reverence."

Glucose as Food.—In a comprehensive article read before the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, and reported in *The Medical News*, May 18, Dr. E. H. Bartley justly criticizes the long-accepted opinion that commercial glucose is suitable as a food. "This opinion," says *The News*, "was promulgated some years ago by a committee of American chemists appointed partly under Government auspices, and has been made the basis for justification of much substitution and adulteration. In the same way the opinions of some eminent chemists in favor of oleomargarin have been extensively quoted in defense of that article. Dr. Bartley points out that mere chemic knowledge or even experiments on the lower animals or healthy subjects for a brief period are not sufficient to establish the harmlessness of a substitute food. Glucose made from starch by the action of acid is not the same as the product of digestion by animal ferments, and it is not likely that it will be a satisfactory substitute for the forms of sugar that arise in the process of normal digestion."

A HUGE INACCESSIBLE MASS OF IRON-ORE IN RUSSIA.

SCIENCE has just demonstrated that there lies under the historic Russian town of Moscow a mass of iron-ore miles in length and breadth, and powerful enough to deflect the magnetic needle and pull a plumb line from the vertical throughout a large region; but investigation also makes it probable that this mass is about seven miles below the surface—a fact calculated to cool the ardor of speculators for some time to come. We translate from *Gaea*, Leipsic, April, an account of the discovery of this inaccessible ore-bed, which human eye has never seen:

"When recently, for the first time in fifty years, a new triangulation of European Russia had been begun, the remarkable fact was discovered that in the neighborhood of Moscow the plumb line suffered a very notable deviation from the vertical. This deviation appeared greatest within a zone that extended about 40 kilometers [24 miles] north and south and 180 kilometers [112 miles] east and west. Here the lower end of the line was deviated about 11° to the north of the vertical. About 12 kilometers [7½ miles] south of Moscow, on a line running approximately east and west, its direction is normal, while farther south the lower end of the line is deviated about 5° toward the south. So noteworthy a deviation of the line in a level region seems to indicate that heavy masses of considerable thickness must be situated there, under the Earth's surface. Great masses of iron were naturally thought of first, and an attempt was made to demonstrate the existence of such masses by means of measurements of terrestrial magnetism. The scientist, H. Fritsche, so well known on account of his researches in terrestrial magnetism, made, in June, 1893, a magnetic survey of the neighborhood of Moscow for 80 kilometers [50 miles] around. The terrestrial magnetic elements were precisely measured for 31 localities, and indicated cartographically on a map. It was thus shown that in a zone 20 kilometers [12½ miles] wide from north to south and 150 [93 miles] long from east to west, including Moscow, the total intensity of the Earth's magnetic force is considerably greater than north or south of this zone; also, in the western part of the zone the anomaly is greater than in the eastern. A chart of the anomalies of magnetic inclination shows that the deviation of the magnetic needle from the horizontal is greater than the normal north of Moscow and smaller to the south, and a chart of the anomalies of declination [deviation from true north] shows similar irregularities. These researches lead to the conclusion that where the local attraction was observed, in the neighborhood of Moscow, huge masses of iron lie buried underground, and that they possess north magnetism in a middle zone and south magnetism in two subsidiary zones stretching north and south therefrom. The question how deep this mass lies cannot certainly be answered, but according to Fritsche's estimate it may be assumed that the middle zone lies scarcely less than 35,000 feet below the surface. An exploitation of this immense mass of ore is therefore impossible, owing to the depth at which it is situated."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Experimental Evolution.—We recently gave extracts from an article by Professor Osborne, of Columbia College, in which he strongly advocated the establishment of special breeding stations for the purpose of proving definitely the truth or falsity of certain moot points in heredity and variability. It now seems that two French observers, Messrs. Chauveau and Phisalix, have succeeded in observing, in a bacillus, a step in a process of evolution; that is, the sudden appearance of a new and apparently permanent variety. We translate an account of what they have seen from *La Revue Scientifique*, April 27: "Messrs. Chauveau and Phisalix are studying an anthrax bacillus of a new race, characterized at one of its extremities by a swelling or terminal spore that gives the bacillus the appearance of a nail or the tongue of a bell. . . . It appears that the new variety, obtained experimentally, has no longer the well-developed power of immunization that the original bacillus possesses, tho it is not devoid entirely of vaccinating power. This diminution is certainly, say the authors, one of the most important modifications that can be impressed upon the anthrax bacillus, and puts a greater distance between the new race and the vaccines of charbon from which it descends than exists between these and the most virulent bacilli. Besides, if

we consider, on the one hand that this new enfeeblement of the physiological properties of the species coincides with a special variation of form and of evolutional characteristics, and, on the other hand, that it has been found impossible for it to return to its primitive form, immunizing properties, and virulence, we seem authorized in concluding, say Messrs. Chauveau and Phisalix, that the new race is something more than a simple manifestation of polymorphism; we are forced to think that we are perhaps on the track of a true, specific, fixed transformation. These are facts that mark another stage of advance in the discussion of the question of the variability of the anthrax bacillus."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

What Old Tin Cans are Good For.—The utilization of the metals in the thousands of tons of tin cans thrown annually into the rubbish heap has long been a dream of the metallurgist. Not only is it desirable to save the tin coating, but this must be done in such a way that the iron plate that it covers is available for soldering, hammering, and all the ordinary metallurgical processes. The problem, as we learn from *Cosmos*, may now be said to be solved, so far as its scientific side is concerned, the only trouble being the collection of a sufficient stock of the cast-off cans to make it pay. The Lambotte method, used at the Molonbeck factory at Brussels, changes the tin, by the action of chemicals, into a chlorid, whence the metal is recovered as if from an ore. By a new process, invented by a Frenchman named Deiner, the tin coating is attacked by a mixture of nitrate and sulfate of soda, into a bath of which the cans are plunged, being afterward heated to assist the chemical action. The chemicals do not attack the iron, so it can be utilized as if it had never been tinned. Another process still, invented by T. G. Hunter, destroys the iron, but has the advantage of bringing the tin into the metallic state without any supplementary smelting. The old tin-plate is treated with sulfate of copper. This throws down its copper in the metallic state and forms sulfate of tin, but as soon as the iron is laid bare the fickle acid drops its tin, also in the metallic state, and seizes on the iron, transforming it into sulfate of iron. By one or another of these processes the tin from any old scrap heap may be obtained as the pure metal, in a commercially valuable form. If the tin mines of the world should suddenly give out so as to make such a proceeding financially profitable, the rubbish heaps of the suburbs would probably undergo such an overhauling as to put to blush even the enterprising rag-picker. At present, however, it is doubtful whether the process will pay unless the old tin is obtainable easily and in large quantities.—Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

DIAMOND SETTING FOR TOOLS.—Diamonds set in metal have long been used for working hard materials, but they are easily torn out. A new method of setting, which gives excellent results, is described by *L'Album Industriel*. A little block of steel, suitably notched to receive the diamond, is brought to a red heat, the diamond is inserted, and it is then passed through a small roll, the diamond being thus firmly imbedded in the block, though projecting slightly beyond its surface. The blocks thus prepared are applied to the tools, such as saws for cutting up hard stone, etc.

A FEW weeks ago, says *L'Anthropologie*, a well-known professor arrived at the Russian town of Vitebsk for the purpose of making anthropometric studies of the local inhabitants. The measurement of the heads gave rise to the conviction that he was the devil in person affixing his seal to their foreheads, and the more courageous among them resolved to attack him and, if possible, to destroy him. Fortunately, the ispravnik of the district prevented the infuriated peasants from carrying out their intentions, and advised the professor to leave the district with all speed.

THE nerves of warm-blooded animals, says a writer in *The Popular Science Monthly*, telegraph information to their brains at the rate of about 150 feet per second. When any one puts his hand on hot iron he does not feel it until the nerves have sent the message to the brain, and in the interval his hand has been burned. It is thought that this would not be the case if the nerve-message were transmitted with the intensity and velocity of electricity transmitted over a copper wire to a brain acting with the promptness of a Leyden jar.

"EVIDENCE is accumulating on every hand," says *Modern Medicine*, "to show that cows' milk is an article of food quite as unsafe for human consumption as cows' meat, and that the time has come when the use of unsterilized milk must be regarded as a hazardous proceeding. The prejudice which has existed against the sterilization of milk is gradually disappearing, and physicians are coming to understand more and more the danger and the disadvantages of the use of raw milk, either by invalids or other human beings."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

SECULARIZING TENDENCIES OF THE DAY.

A HALT is called by *The Advance*, Chicago, to the secularizing tendencies of the life of to-day. While the writer thinks that "a man must be a double-dyed pessimist not to be able to see what advances have been made in these modern days in the spread of intelligence and the recognition of human rights and organizations instituted for the elevation of the race," he is alarmed at the inroads being made on religion by secular views and aims and methods. After speaking of the fact that in many households where it was once the custom to render thanks and invoke the Divine blessing at meals, it is no longer considered necessary to do so, he says:

"The Bible is still a cherished book in millions of hearts and homes; but are there not respects in which it is ceasing to maintain its position in the common estimation? It has been cast out of the public schools; and there are many higher institutions of learning in which the Scriptures hold only a very subordinate place. The most popular mission in the city of Chicago, and the one which is attracting most attention throughout the country, and which many good Christian people think should be the model after which to fashion all city missionary work, has no open Word of God and no distinctively religious exercises in it. This is the way the tide sets.

"The simple fact is there is a subtle secularism in the air, and we are breathing it. The crude materialistic philosophy which has taken possession of so many minds; the mad rush in which we have been engaged for wealth, and the stress we have laid on fine houses and big bank accounts and bodily comforts; and the habits we have formed of estimating values by weights and measures and cash standards, have got us into the way of looking at life from worldly standpoints. The invisible has given way to the visible. Our schemes of amelioration, our philanthropies, and even not a few of our aggressive efforts within and along the lines of the church, have come to lean largely toward results which are outward. The only advantage some people can see in missions to low-down and barbarous tribes is that they tend to promote civilization, and civilization opens the way to commerce and trade. The secularizing tendencies of the time are insinuating and strong, and never did Christian men and women more need to be on their guard against them."

THE TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

THE oft-recurring question, Should church property be made subject to taxation? is taken up again by Rev. William H. Laird in *The American Magazine of Civics*. Mr. Laird argues on the negative side. He takes issue with those who urge taxation on the ground that churches are for the private benefit of the congregations owning and occupying them. This, he says, is only partly true. For the most part the buildings are for the use of the public, "who are not only welcome, but are invited to use them." He makes the point also that, with rare exceptions, church property yields no revenue for individual benefit. He says.

"Whatever revenue accrues is not acquisition from others, as that of a business man, but is contributed by the members out of their own pockets, and adds nothing to their individual wealth, but rather takes from it. Any surplus over their current expenses is not applied to their personal benefit in any way, but to doing good to others."

Mr. Laird rests his case mainly, however, on the argument that the State and the community are fully compensated by the Church for whatever benefits the latter may receive in exemption from taxes by the added peace and security for life and property made possible by the efforts and teachings of the Church. The saying of Thomas Jefferson is quoted that "the support of religion is a cheap way of maintaining a standing army." It is argued further

that the Church not only effects a saving to the community by lessening crime and disorder, but it helps to reduce taxes in other ways:

"Through her hospitals, orphanages, homes for incurables and aged, supported by the voluntary contributions of her members, she lifts a great care and charge off the shoulders of the community, and far more than returns to it dollar for dollar, while also more effectively doing the works of mercy which the body politic ever does with a hard heart and grudging hand. Indeed, the body politic gets its *quid pro quo*, and would do well to subsidize the Church rather than have her cease to exist. As to this class of church property, we may ask, would one desire to tax these benevolences? to say nothing of them as tax-saving institutions. Monstrous to talk of taxing the exercise of humanity."

SATIRIZING THE WOMAN'S BIBLE.

THE new translation and commentary of the Bible, from a woman's standpoint, which Elizabeth Cady Stanton is at work upon, furnishes "great fun" to Jules Desmoliens. Many passages from the forthcoming book have appeared in print, but the French humorist does not seem satisfied with them, and in the comic Parisian daily, *Charivari*, he takes a hand himself at the translation as he conceives it should be in order thoroughly to vindicate the ideas of the "new woman." He writes in the following strain:

"An association of 'up-to-date' women is engaged in making a new translation of the Bible.

"This is great news. The present translations, having been made by men, are regarded with great suspicion by these ladies. It will be noticed that all the great acts therein recorded are performed by men, and that the weaker sex plays a very secondary part in them.

"The 'up-to-date' women are going to change all this, and the men had better look to their laurels.

"With great trouble we have succeeded in obtaining a specimen of the new women's translation. It may be seen by the extracts that we give below how outrageously the text has been mutilated by male translators.

"Thus, in the chapter describing the creation of the world, the real reading is somewhat as follows:

"On the sixth day, God created woman, and called her name Eve.

"As she was weary in the Garden of Eden, and fell asleep from fatigue under a palm tree, the Lord took one of her ribs and made of it a man; and called his name Adam.

"And Eve, when she had looked upon her husband, after she awoke, made a curious grimace which clearly signified, "What is this fellow doing here?"

"And she added to herself, "I was alone, and consequently tranquil, in this beautiful garden, all of whose fruits were mine; wherefore has this spoil-sport been sent me? Now I shall have to divide with him! A nice gift, surely!"

"And with a prophetic glance into the future, she foresaw the quarrels, the hair-pullings, and the divorces that were henceforth to be the lot of coupled humanity."

"A little further along, we read this passage, which is at once a revelation and a revolution:

"Nevertheless, on his part, the man became weary also; he had not yet invented baccarat and horse-racing, but bad instincts, rising perversities, began to agitate him.

"He had been given permission to eat all the savory fruits that Paradise produced in abundance, but he quickly grew tired of all these good things.

"Now he had been forbidden to taste of the fruits of a single tree, an ordinary apple tree that produced acrid fruit of a detestable flavor—which fact caused Adam to frequent the vicinity of that particular tree.

"One day, not being able to restrain himself, he plucked an apple and, without even offering a single bite to his companion, he ate the whole himself.

"How well we recognize here the vile taste and the abominable egotism of man!

"In punishment for this disobedience, they were both banished

from the terrestrial paradise, and the innocent Eve suffered for the guilty Adam.

"So, during the ages, the woman shall pay for the pots that the man has broken!"

"We see how these rascally translators have mutilated the Bible and altered the facts to the greater glory of their sex."

"*Traduttore, traditore* [an Italian proverb, signifying 'A translator is a traitor'].

"It is cruel to think that so many generations have troubled their brains over a text so falsified!"

"Recently an operetta has done substantial justice to the story of Joseph sold by his brothers, in restoring to the hero of the adventure his real sex. But nobody has yet noted the fact that Noah, wrongly called 'Father' Noah, was really a woman."

"Madame Noah alone was given the task of saving creation, which otherwise would have perished in the universal deluge. She built the ark and caused a pair of each kind of animals to enter into it. But she made a mistake in admitting a representative of the male sex, for here was a good opportunity of letting it die out. No one would have missed it. . . ."

"So, too, Moses. You believe, as you have been taught, that he was a man? Well, he was nothing of the sort. In the first place his name [French, *Moïse*] indicates the female sex; it has the same termination as *Louise*, *Elise*, etc."

"And, again, is it probable that the Lord would have entrusted any one but a woman with the care of giving laws to his people?"

"It will be learned with pleasure, I think, that it was that beast Holofernes that killed Judith."

"That is a great revenge!"—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE RELIABILITY OF THE GOSPELS.

WHILE the complaint is loud that modern biblical criticism is giving us chiefly negative and destructive views, it is still true that many of the results of this criticism are positive contradictions in defense of the reliability of the Scriptures. Just at present this fact is more noticeable in New Testament research than in Old Testament investigations. A fair representative of this school of critics is Professor Jülicher, of Morburg, Prussia. In "*Einleitung in das Neue Testament*" (Introduction to the New Testament), he writes as follows:

"The Synoptic Gospels, i.e., Matthew, Mark, and Luke, possess an invaluable worth not only as books of edification but also as sources of the history of Jesus. Altho some of the statements they make may be of questionable correctness historically considered, yet the picture they give of the Founder of the Gospel is correct throughout. Many and many of his words the gospel writers have never heard or have forgotten; others they have transmitted in modified shapes; but the modern efforts to make the sayings of Jesus, because some of them can be outwardly paralleled in the Jewish Mishna and Talmud, appear as only from contemporary literature made from the standpoint of a special party spirit, is just as unreasonable as is the opinion of the rabid and radical extreme criticism of the day, which finds in this language only the reflection and reproduction of the philosophical ideas of the first three centuries. The one fact alone that in the Gospels we have so large a selection of unique parables show that these are the production of one and the same person. In a word, in the language of Christ as found in the Gospels there is a kernel of most marked individuality, a uniqueness that can not be imitated, which raises their authenticity above any and every doubt."

"The reports given in the Gospels of the doings and sufferings of Christ must be accorded an equally high estimate on historic sources of information. Even should it sound rather paradoxical, it is nevertheless the fact that these Synoptic traditions go back to the very days of Christ himself. It is incorrect to claim that the Gospels are late productions because they contain elements of a legendary character. The substance in the career and teachings of Christ remain notwithstanding the literary history of these books."

In a few lines Jülicher sketches in a most suggestive way the gradual development of Gospel tradition and Gospel writing in the early Church. He distinguishes (1) the time of oral tradition, about 30 to 60 A.D., when those who were acquainted with the

Gospel story transmitted it and used it without any special reference to the needs of coming generations; (2) the period of Synoptic compilation of the Gospels, about 60 to 100 A.D., when, after one of the Apostles, Matthew, had, as the Church Father Papias reports, by his compilation of the "Sayings (Logia) of the Lord," made the beginning of a gospel literature, by a selection from oral and written sources, in which he was followed by "many," as St. Luke says in his Introduction to the third Gospel; (3) after the year 100 began the period of pseudo-gospel compilation in the interests of sects and heresies. It was then that the duty devolved upon the Church to select the most reliable and authentic of this class of literature as an inheritance to the Church. How this was done, and what confidence can be placed in the Gospels now in our Canon, Jülicher, as the result of his criticism, says in these words:

"The Church has exhibited marked skill in declining to have anything to do with these later pseudo-gospels. We have the best of reasons for believing that in the Synoptic Gospels of the New Testament we have the very best and most reliable that the entire Gospel literature of the early Church produced, and that we will nowhere find a simpler, more complete, and more faithful record of the fundamental truths of Christianity than in Matthew, Mark, and Luke."

In conservative circles also vigorous defense is made of the historical correctness of the Gospel records. The latest article of value from this side of the house is in the *Evangel. Luth. Kirchenzeitung*, of Leipzig, No. 13, in a discussion headed "The A, B, C of Gospel Criticism." The discussion is mainly intended to show the fallacy of the favorite *argumentum ex silentio*, or conclusions drawn from the fact that certain things are not mentioned in a book to show what the literary origin or history of the book must have been. A feature of this discussion is the opinions quoted from men like Humboldt and others to show how little such an argument is really worth. Thus he says: "In the Archives at Barcelona there is not a syllable found in reference to the triumphal entry of Columbus into that city after the discovery of America; in Marco Polo not a word is found concerning the Chinese wall; in the Archives of Portugal not a word is found concerning the journeys of Amerigo Vespucci." The application of these facts to either Old Testament or Gospel criticism is easily made. The Gospels were written for persons already acquainted with the deeds and sayings of Christ; accordingly many things are omitted which would have been stated in a book written for persons not at all familiar with these facts. This fact, so fundamental to an understanding of the origin and contents of the Gospel, can fairly be regarded as belonging to the elements of fair Gospel criticism.

THE PRESBYTERIAN SEMINARY CONTROVERSY.

THE recent Presbyterian General Assembly at Pittsburg took decisive and emphatic action on the subject of Seminary Control [see LITERARY DIGEST, May 18, p. 78], a subject growing out of the controversy over Professor Briggs and the Union Theological Seminary, which stands by him. After an animated and vigorous debate, lasting through three days, the Assembly adopted the report of the Committee on Seminary Control, recommending a continuance of the negotiations with the seminaries, with a view to bringing them more directly under the authority of the Assembly as the representative of the Presbyterian Church. The Committee was also enlarged by the addition of five new members, and was instructed by resolution to inquire into and report to the next Assembly as "to the rights in the property now held by Union Theological Seminary and what measures should be taken to enforce these rights." Later in the proceedings, the seminary question came up again in the shape of an overture

from the New York Presbytery asking for instructions "as to its duty toward students applying to be taken under its care who are pursuing or purpose to pursue their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teaching the General Assembly disavows responsibility." In reply to this overture, the Assembly adopted a recommendation instructing and enjoining the New York Presbytery "not to receive under its care for licensure students who are pursuing or purpose to pursue their studies in theological seminaries respecting whose teachers the General Assembly disavows responsibility." This recommendation, as well as the report previously mentioned, received the vote of an overwhelming majority of the delegates. While Union Seminary was not mentioned by name in the recommendation to the New York Presbytery, it was distinctly understood to be the institution toward which the action was directed. *The New York Observer*, a leading representative of the Conservatives, takes the view that the action of the Assembly was wholly right, and that it was made inevitable by the course of the Seminary in retaining Professor Briggs after his suspension from the ministry. It says:

"Presbyterians have a definite creed, a clear and powerful form of government, and a consistent history. Again and again they have cast out an element which demanded liberality of belief and loose forms of government, and the last reunion was made with no concessions, but upon the standards of the Church, pure and simple; an attempt to revise the confession of faith has also signally failed. Any man, therefore, who enters the Presbyterian ministry has not read history, or has read it to little purpose, if he expects to find elasticity of creed or flexible government as a constituent element in the Presbyterian Church. They are not there, and practical efforts to introduce them will be as futile as rebellion against Papacy."

The Herald and Presbyter, another Conservative journal, also rejoices in the action of the Assembly as tending to the promotion of peace and unity in the Church and the establishment of sound doctrine. "Let errorists," it says, "cease their agitated and agitating tremblings, and let us go forward with new hopefulness and new courage." The views of the Liberals on the question at issue are voiced by such papers as *The Evangelist*, *The Interior*, and *The North and West*. By these the action of the Assembly is earnestly deprecated as illiberal and unjust. Referring to the negative replies which the seminaries have already made to the proposals of the Assembly, *The Interior* says:

"We supposed, never doubting that the answer of more than five hundred of our truest and most trusted men to the Assembly would end this controversy, that the Assembly would be pleased and fully satisfied with their expressions of loyalty and fidelity to their trust and to the Church."

The Interior adds, in its characteristic way, that for itself it proposes now to drop the whole subject: "So we shove 'Assembly control' out upon the straw-stack, for bedding and chewing for the ruminant kine." *The Evangelist* speaks its mind at length in the shape of an Open Letter from its editor, Dr. Henry M. Field, to Gen. James A. Beaver, who was Vice-Moderator of the Assembly and an active member of the Conservative majority. Dr. Field is a leader of the Liberal element, a stanch friend of Union Seminary, and he writes with much feeling. He declares that he and those for whom he speaks had no idea that the Assembly would take action when it did upon the overture from the New York Presbytery; that the opposition had no opportunity for a hearing; and that the recommendation was a surprise to them and was carried through "with a rush." He says that he is sure that many "excellent men" voted for the resolution who "had no idea of what they were doing." Referring to General Beaver's action, he says, "You have, by your influence and example, aided and abetted one of the most cruel things ever done by any deliberative body in Christendom." After referring to the fact that several young men from Union Seminary were examined for the ministry by Dr. Booth and Dr. Robinson, of the

New York Presbytery, during the last year and were pronounced sound in the faith, Dr. Field says:

"To many of the members of the Presbytery of New York, the attempt to dictate to us whom we shall receive under our care as candidates for the Gospel ministry is an amazing assumption of authority. Gentlemen, you might as well tell us whom we shall receive to the communion table. That authority comes from our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, and not from you."

"And do you understand what a cruel blow you have struck at many of the very best men in the Church at home and abroad! The graduates of Union Seminary are in every missionary field, on the burning plains of India, and amid the snows of the Himalayas, and there is not a man of them who will not feel as if he were struck in the face, when he reads of this wanton insult to his beloved Alma Mater!"

Several of the leading religious papers of other denominations seem to think that the General Assembly made a mistake. Thus remarks *The Congregationalist*:

"The next step must be some kind of personal censure upon the professors, trustees, and supporters of an institution in which no Presbyterian student can pursue his studies without, *ipso facto*, becoming debarred from the Presbyterian ministry. But these professors and trustees are ministers and ruling elders in good standing in the church, and can not be attacked without a trial. We shall be curious to note whether the Presbyterian Church will be content with boycotting the boys."

HOW SOME POPULAR HYMNS WERE WRITTEN.

IT is really regrettable that so few hymnals give any clue to the history of their more important compositions, in too many cases even the name of the author being omitted. Mr. Arthur Francis Jones, writing for *The Strand*, London, remarks that happily many compilers of hymnals have now begun to print the name of the author below every hymn, and also the year in which it was written. Mr. Jones has given special attention to hymns, and has taken pains to secure the portraits of many celebrated hymnists, together with facsimiles of their compositions. We quote a few paragraphs of his interesting article, and reproduce some of the illustrations:

"'Onward, Christian Soldiers' . . . was written for children. It was written in a great hurry for the author's missions at Hisbury Bridge, about the year 1865. Here the children had to march many a long mile to take part in a school feast. Owing to the distance from the church to the scene of the festivities, an early start was necessary, and marching in procession, with banners waving, colors flying, and a cross preceding them, the little ones sang lustily all the way. It was sung to Gauntlet's tune, for Sullivan had not then composed that stirring march which would have made his name a household word had he never penned another note."

Mr. Jones observes that a melancholy interest attaches to the hymn "Abide with Me," by the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte. It was the last hymn the author ever wrote. It is stated that this famous composition owes its origin to the fact that a short while before its writing, in 1847, many Sunday-school teachers and other helpers in Mr. Lyte's parish suddenly left the church and went over to the Plymouth Brethren. Mr. Jones says:

"To these deserters the author is said to allude in the first verse, where he writes, 'When other helpers fail.' Whether this



REV. S. BARING-GOULD.
Author of "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

were so or not, it is certain that the hymn was written at a time of great mental as well as bodily suffering. Owing to the state of his health, broken in his devotion to his flock, the good vicar was obliged to seek the restoring influence of a warmer clime. During the evening previous to his departure for Nice he strolled, as was his custom, down by the sea-shore alone; on his return, he retired to his study, and an hour later presented his family with 'Abide with Me,' accompanied by music, which he had also composed. The next day he left Brixham to return no more; dying a few months later at Nice, where he now lies buried. The original music to the hymn is now seldom sung, having



REV. H. F. LYTE.
Author of "Abide With Me."

been supplanted by Dr. Monk's beautiful composition, 'Even-tide.'"

The following facts, familiar to many, will bear reproduction, referring as they do to that most popular of all missionary hymns, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," by Bishop Heber:

"It was written as far back as 1819, at Wrexham, where Heber's father-in-law, Dr. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, was vicar. On Whit-Sunday of the above year Dr. Shipley was to preach, in Wrexham Church, a sermon in aid of the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and Reginald Heber, then vicar of Hodnet, happened to be staying at the vicarage at the time. On the Saturday before Whit-Sunday the Dean, Heber, and a few friends were collected together in the library, when the Doctor asked his son-in-law to write 'something for them to sing in the morning.' Heber, readily consenting, retired to the farther end of the room for the purpose. A short while later, Dr. Shipley asked what he had written, and Heber replied by reading the first three verses which he had then composed. His listeners were delighted, and would have had the hymn remain without any addition, but Heber said, 'No, no; the sense is not complete,' and insisted on adding a fourth verse. He afterward gave the hymn to the Dean, who turned a deaf ear to his subsequent requests to add other verses. The next morning it was, for the first time, sung in Wrexham Church."

1. From Greenland's icy mountains,
From icebergs' craggy strand,
Where apes sang sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand;
2. From many an ancient morn,
From many a pale gray plain.
They call us to deliver
This land from ev'ry chain!

FACSIMILE OF MS. OF FIRST VERSE OF
"FROM GREENLAND'S ICY MOUNTAINS."
(Photographed from the original in the British
Museum.)

strangely enough, the rock which she took to be a beacon of wreck was Mariolatry. This, at all times, seemed to her the most cardinal error in Roman Catholicism. It is interesting to note that Gabriel Rossetti was more attracted by the spiritual and human significance of the worship of Mary than by any other dogma of Rome. He told me once that the world would come to see that the lasting grit in the Romish faith—a "grit" which would probably make it survive all other Christian sects—was based upon this idealization of humanity, through the mother-idea, in the person of Mary; and that, whatever potent development the Protestant sects might have, 'they would always, lacking exalted recognition of Mary, be like church services without music wherein all can join.' On the other hand, it must be admitted that Christina's belief was a profoundly felt and lifelong conviction, while that of Gabriel was, if not intermittent or accidental, more an expression of the opining temperament than of the convinced intellect."

Southern Chivalry.—"We have several times called attention to the deplorable manner in which the Seventh Day Baptists of Tennessee are persecuted by the legislature of the State of Tennessee by being subjected to the penalties of Sunday laws, altho they conscientiously observe the seventh day of the week as their Sabbath, as ordained in the Bible. Mississippi also retains this survival of medieval intolerance. On May 9th, Mr. R. T. Nash, a strict observer of Saturday, was arrested at Amory, Miss., for hoeing on Sunday, and will be tried on June 1st. Georgia, too, follows in the same line. On the 16th inst., Mr. J. Q. Allison, of Douglasville, Ga., was convicted for violating the Sunday statute, and was sentenced *to work in the chain-gang*.

"We have placed the heading to this article not for any ironical purpose, nor with any satirical intent. We honestly believe in the chivalry in the South. We have seen it and we know of it. But, in all sincerity, we insist that this manifestation of bigotry and intolerance is utterly repugnant to every chivalrous sense. It is brutal, cowardly."—*The American Hebrew*.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Universalist thinks that a change is needed in the methods of raising the salaries of pastors. The people do not seem to realize, as they should, that an increase of income is sometimes a matter of imperative necessity on the part of the pastor. "As a general thing, the minister is too reticent in regard to his necessities. He does not talk familiarly enough with his people in regard to the cost of living and the necessity of an increased income. He seeks a place elsewhere, oftentimes, at an advanced salary, rather than mention these facts to his people, when the additional income could be realized at home by a plain statement of the facts in the case."

The Memphis Christian Advocate comments in terms of great severity upon the practise of raising church debts by means of ice-cream festivals, etc. "The most effectual way to pay a church debt," it says, "or to meet current expenses is to do it. Let the amount needed be apportioned among the membership according to the ability of each. If any member refuses or declines to do his part, then let the rest assume it without dispute or contention, and pay it, not by suppers or indirect methods, but right out. Pay the money without letting it go through an ice-cream freezer."

The Methodist Protestant has an opinion to express on the subject of written sermons. It says that every preacher should have a law for himself on this question; there can be no rule for all. "When a man can do without notes or manuscript," it says, "and preach intelligently and acceptably, he ought to do it; but if his manuscript is necessary to him, he ought to use it." Commenting on this *The Cumberland Presbyterian* adds: "We believe that every young man can and should learn to preach without notes; but that it is a mistake to try to preach without writing."

The Richmond Christian Advocate is inclined to treat the individual cup question with a degree of levity, as a matter of no serious importance. Not so, however, *The Sabbath Recorder* (Seventh Day Baptist), which does not see "any more scriptural objection to the proposed change than might be urged against the celebration of the Lord's Supper in the daytime than in the evening." In this connection the fact may be noted that the recent Presbyterian General Assembly, at Pittsburg, cast an almost unanimous vote against a resolution favoring the use of the individual cup.

The Methodist Times, of London, is distressed over the information that the practise of entertaining ministers in the homes of the laity is being abandoned in the United States. It speaks of this tendency as one of the "most deplorable features of Methodism," in this country. "God forbid," it says, "that any such habit should grow up in England."

The Baptists of Pennsylvania propose to have a denominational paper of their own in lieu of *The National Baptist*, which was merged into *The Examiner* some months ago. A meeting of prominent Baptist laymen to consider the project was held in Philadelphia on May 13, and steps were taken to raise the necessary capital.

RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF THE ROSSETTIS.

AMONG the select few who were favored with the intimate friendship of Gabriel and Christina Rossetti is Mr. William Sharp, who gives, in the June *Atlantic*, some reminiscences of the latter. He takes occasion to speak of Miss Rossetti's deep piety, saying that more than ever after the death of her mother, with broken health and a deep-seated ill beginning to wear her away, she "turned her face to that world of the soul, which indeed had always been to her a near and living reality." "The rumor of other waters was ever in her ears. The breath of another air was upon her brow." Mr. Sharp writes:

"The circumstance that a clergyman came regularly to talk and pray with her—to be, in fact, her confessor—is no doubt responsible for the assertion sometimes made that, in later life, she was a Roman Catholic. This was not so. From her girlhood to her death she was strictly a member of the Anglican Church. Naturally, she had much sympathy with the Church of Rome, and had a great admiration for its ordered majesty of organization; but,

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

SCRAMBLING FOR THE PLUNDER.

ALTHO the Japanese Government has agreed to revise the treaty of Shimonoseki in order to avoid complications with European Powers, it is not yet known what concessions the Japanese are prepared to make. That they will consent to every demand made by Germany, France, and Russia is not likely, for these demands seem to be unreasonable. The European Powers are dissatisfied because Japan was the first to show China's weakness, and they are determined to have a share of the plunder. Russian papers raise objections not only to a Japanese occupation of the Liao-Tung peninsula, but also to the establishment of Japanese industrial concerns in China. The *Herold*, St. Petersburg, thinks that, if the Japanese once begin to establish commercial supremacy in China, nothing will regain for Europe the lost advantages. Neither diplomatic intervention, nor prohibitive treaties, nor a war will be of any avail. Can Europe allow the riches of the Flowery Kingdom to be tapped by Japan? The paper continues:

"If Japan is permitted to erect factories in China, the industrial countries of Europe will be beggared. This danger cannot be painted in too somber colors; the danger of Socialism is a bagatelle in comparison. Nobody can live on as little as the Chinese coolie; the profit of the Japanese factories would be enormous, and millions upon millions would be lost to the Western nations. But if we are impoverished because the wealth of the Far East ceases to come to us, European civilization will receive a serious check, for that civilization can not thrive except in the soil of prosperity. And the civilization of China will also be indefinitely put off. Nothing is more dangerous than imitations, and the civilization of Japan is, after all, but an imitation of the real thing."

The *Viedomosti*, Moscow, urges the Government to exercise some pressure upon Japan, to prevent procrastination. The paper further says that Russia alone has a right to possess Korea, that that country should be occupied at once, and if any Power objects, that would be a mark of unfriendliness with which Russia would know how to deal. This is rather a large demand, but Russia may gain her point if the other Powers are willing to grab territory. In Germany there is a strong tide in favor of the annexation of Formosa by that country, especially as Prussia hoped to possess this island long ago. The *Zukunft*, Berlin, has an article by Dr. Kärger, who writes:

"If any one is innocent enough to ask what right we have to annex Formosa, we can point out that Prussia was offered the island in the early sixties. Countless instances in British Colonial history prove that such an offer is regarded as sufficient reason for annexation at a later date. But we will be honest and acknowledge that the political interests of Germany are all-sufficient as justification of such an act. If Germany assists to keep the Japanese out of the Liao-Tung peninsula without demanding a compensation, she will at once be lowered from her high position in the European concert, and form with Italy and Austria a cycle of second-rate Powers. If Germany wishes to retain her position in the world, she must busy herself with international politics. We can not afford to look on, or, what is worse, be the cat's paw."

As for France, give her Hainan, say the Germans. That island is nearest to the French possessions. And England? Oh, England has had her share. She owns more than she ought to possess. And how does France view these proposals? As yet she has hardly recovered from the shock occasioned by the surprise at finding herself in the same boat with her neighbors. France is least ill-disposed toward the ambitions of Japan. Prof. Marcel Dubois, the weight of whose opinion may be classed with that of Dr. Ernst, gives his views in the *Vie Contemporaine*, Paris, as follows:

"The attitude of France is justifiable, but only out of friendship for Russia. For European trade is not likely to derive any advantages from the march of events in Eastern Asia. The hope that China and Japan will increase their trade with Europe is a vain hope. Japan is rich in the number of her industries; she has all the necessary raw materials, her people are born traders, and labor is plentiful and cheap. Japan can, therefore, exclude European trade from the market entirely. Not only is it impossible for Europe to enter into a struggle for commercial supremacy with her, but both China and Japan are likely soon to become serious competitors in the European markets. France is least likely to be affected by this, as she has no great trade in the Far East. But England, Germany, and the United States, as the most industrial countries, must expect to suffer serious loss."

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in his *Economiste Français*, Paris, thinks it will be difficult to exclude the United States from the arrangements of the Eastern question. They have a right to be heard. Japan will find it difficult to hold her own.

"But [says the writer] if Japan is wise, she will not seek to become a Continental Power. She will follow the program which has made England so marvelously successful. The Liao-Tung peninsula could not be of real advantage to Japan, while Formosa is a great prize. That island is only inhabited near the coast, and can be easily colonized. . . . At any rate, the world has entered upon a new stage. Europeans must reckon with the new factors of civilization. The Powers must cease to quarrel among themselves, and must show a combined front, and they must remember that henceforth the hundreds of millions in the Far East—sober, hard-working, and nimble workmen—will be our rivals."

THE DECAY OF BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH trade is declining to such an extent that the Press of the whole Empire is raising an alarm. The treatment which the question receives differs, of course, very widely, according to the views which most prevail among the readers. Protectionists applaud the motion of a Member of Parliament to put a special tax on American and Continental drummers. Others, like *The Whitehall Review*, London, complain of the inferior quality of foreign produce and manufactures, which inferiority they attribute to cheapness, forgetting that it was the cheapness of English goods due to the early use of machinery that won trade for England. But all agree that England can not retain her commercial supremacy forever, and that the problem of feeding her millions will soon become a difficult one. The *Friend of India*, Calcutta, says:

"While it is certain that labor-troubles must aggravate the evil, and interference by legislation with market rates of labor and prices must have a similar effect, it is equally certain that the crisis on which British industry is entering depends on causes which no amount of good feeling between capital and labor can remove. Those causes are the disappearance of the special advantages on which England's prosperity was based, owing to the inevitable advance made by other countries. The only way in which England can maintain her position in the markets is by producing as cheaply as her rivals. It is morally certain that in the immediate present her work-people will not submit to the lower standard of living implied in lower rates, and in the mean time she must be prepared to part with more and more of her trade. Twenty millions of people in the United Kingdom are dependent for the necessities of life on importations, and these importations must be paid for either by the sale of English products of industry, or in exchange for the interest on British capital invested abroad. When we consider that such investments are held almost exclusively by the rich or well-to-do, we understand what a serious decrease in the demand for British goods really means. To-day the question is one of providing for a few hundred thousands of destitute work-people. But British tin superseded by that from the Straits, British iron ousted by the products of Belgium, and British coal receding before the outturn of the Japanese and Indian mines, the day is coming when millions of unemployed must be fed until they can be got rid of. Now, millions of people will not quietly starve, and whatever

the end may be for themselves, they will destroy the fabric of the State before that end comes for most of them. The only hope is that the decay of British trade may come about so gradually that the wise men of the country will have time to work out the only effectual remedy—the removal of the surplus population to positions in which they can produce sufficient for their support."

Naturally the Press hopes that the enormous extent of the British Empire will guarantee employment to British industries. "Imperial Federation and Protection" is the cry. That other nations might introduce their goods in British territory by force of arms, as England has done in more than one case, is not mentioned in any English paper. All efforts made by foreign Governments in behalf of their own people's commercial prosperity are in England regarded as unjust interferences with a British prerogative. *The Senate*, London, in a paper on the decay of British Shipping, says:

"According to the annual report of the Cunard Steamship Company, its profits for 1894 were *nil*, and to cover the depreciation in the value of the floating stock £28,067 had to be taken from the Reserve Fund. This alarming result yielded by one of the best-equipped and best-managed shipping companies in the country, far from being an isolated case, fairly indicates the direction in which our shipping trade is moving. It is somewhat astounding that it should devolve on the Press to rouse the great number of individual ship-owners and large holders of shipping shares to the realization of the financial abyss toward which their indifference and their helplessness is urging them. It is perhaps natural that, when fallacious prejudices and reactionary tendencies arrest a great country in its progressive development, it should be found that every class and every trade has had a share in the causes of national misfortunes. For if the decay do not spring from racial degeneration, but from laws and institutions, then one single class of trade, capable of discovering the real causes of retrogression, and realizing the consequences in the future, the shipping trade, one of the sources of England's greatness, plays an active part in our national economy, and is intimately connected with every other trade. Intense competition, the reduced consuming power of foreign States through pernicious legislation, artificially stimulated foreign ship-building by means of bounties, stagnation in British industry, consequent upon labor agitations—such are some of the causes to which the troubles of our shipping trade are attributed with some truth. With more ease of mind, under more cheerful circumstances, British ship-owners would, no doubt, have perceived that our immense Empire offers abundant resources and opportunities to make up for such disadvantages as have been inflicted upon the British shipping trade by the misgovernment of foreign States. As it is, their attention does not seem to have been drawn at all in that direction. Our ship-owners, like our manufacturers, have done absolutely nothing to further Imperial free trade. So long as the state of the shipping trade depends entirely on the dimensions attained by the cooperation between countries separated by the ocean, so long will the consuming and productive power of such countries remain a vital question for ship-owners. Great prosperity in the British Isles, while poverty and depression prevails in the other parts of the Empire, would—if such an anomaly were possible—not benefit the shipping trade."

A COMMERCIAL MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE thunder of American guns was not heard at Corinto when England took possession of the Nicaraguan port to enforce payment of a debt. But altho the Monroe doctrine did not cause us to oppose England with an armed hand, its chief lesson, "America for Americans," has not failed to impress the world. The British Empire is in danger of losing a good deal more than the \$75,000 paid by Nicaragua if the Central Americans carry out their threat to boycott British trade. That the importance of such a threat is well understood by Englishmen is proved by the following comment in *The Jamaica Post*, Kingston. The editor points out that a boycott cuts both ways, but

acknowledges that the Spanish American sets pride and patriotism before mere sordid interests:

"Of this [continues the writer], we have an apt illustration in the attitude which Nicaragua took toward England after her desertion by the American Administration. It would, therefore, be small matter for surprise should the five sister States—all of whom suffered from the humiliation of the foreign occupation—combine to place a boycott on British manufactures. This might amount in the long run to 'cutting off the nose to spite the face.' But there is another aspect of the situation, the possible effect the example of Central America may have throughout South America. A continental boycott would be nothing short of a national commercial disaster. The volume of British trade with the Spanish American republics is very great; and it is an increasing outlet for England's manufactures. As the tide of civilization flows gradually forward, the markets multiply; and, so far, England holds the fort. But the shadow which we foresee may be cast over the prosperity of English commerce in South America will be thrown from a cloud now no bigger than a man's hand. We refer to North American competition. The United States is making a determined and concentrated effort to overthrow the British supremacy in the Southern markets. Venezuela is already practically lost to England. We hope that the Central American States will not succeed in boycotting English commerce, but no good is to be gained by playing blind-man's buff in the matter. We ridicule America's *political* Monroe doctrine because it is ridiculous. But there is an unwritten *commercial* Monroe doctrine in operation we Englishmen can not afford to ridicule. It is, on the contrary, a menace to our commercial expansion, and must be seriously taken into account."

Bismarck on the Political Influence of Women.—Pilgrimages to the "Hermit of the Saxon Forest," as Bismarck is called, continue to form the most popular excursions of the period in Germany. A few weeks ago the Old Chancellor received a deputation of a hundred Silesian women, sent by the female population of their province—one of the richest in Prussia—to assure him of their veneration and respect. Bismarck on this occasion expressed himself on the position which, in his opinion, women ought to occupy in politics. He does not think it advisable that the suffrage should be extended to them, as perfect equality might destroy the peace of the home. But he has often acknowledged that "his wife made a man of him," and regards it as the duty of a mother to teach her boys their future duties as citizens. The latest political struggle against the revolutionary parties was also referred to by the Chancellor, who, according to the *Schlesische Zeitung*, Breslau, pointed out to his visitors that the women played an important part in the defeat of the *Umsturz* Bill. He expressed himself as follows:

"I am always sorry that the 'better halves' of the human race exercise so little influence in politics. I do not expect ladies to take part in the Parliamentary debates, but I do believe that the results of elections would be much more satisfactory if greater influence were exercised by the women. Of the three parties which at present play the most important part in our Parliament, two are markedly under the influence of the women. I mean the Center Party (Roman Catholics) and the Polish Nationalists. You, in Silesia, are such near neighbors of the Poles that you can appreciate the influence of the women among them; and you have also enough Clericalists among you to appreciate the weight of female opinion among the Catholics. Unfortunately the women among the Socialists have little influence; if they had, and if they could be made to imagine themselves as wives and mothers of a people governed according to the Socialists' ideas, they would hardly allow their men to belong to that party. Women who assent to Socialistic tenets must have been estranged from true womanhood. I believe that the women form the best possible bulwark against Socialism, much better than an *Umsturz* law. . . . You must help us to avert the dangers of the future by an exercise of your influence on the men whom you meet, and they will show greater courage than before in facing the problem of the day. If the women take the matter in hand, they will not only assist in a present victory, but also mold the ideas of the children whom they are raising."

SPECULATIVE POSSIBILITIES OF SILVER.

STRICK politeness, and for the rest, mild wonderment "what Germany may be up to," is the international outcome of the latter country's decision to call another silver conference. In England the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt, declared that England would certainly take part in the conference, and then added, amid applause, that he "hoped that this would not lead any country to suppose that the basis of English currency is likely to undergo a change." France holds immense amounts of the white metal, and will naturally be pleased to see its value increased. "But," says the *Temps*, Paris, "no one can expect France to accept silver unless others do the same."

"Does any one think [continues this paper] that France will open her mint for silver, and allow her stock of gold to flow to the other side of the Channel? London must also be opened to a free coinage of silver, or France, who has a sufficient stock of both metals, will hold on to her advantageous position; there is every reason to say to England, 'You go ahead first.'"

In Germany the Agricultural Alliance agitates for silver, but the manufacturers and merchants are decidedly against it, and the Emperor has informed the Alliance that he will oppose class legislation. The *Nation*, Berlin, sketches the situation as follows:

"France has no objection to a conference which may lead other States to load themselves down with silver. England has no objection to increasing her hold upon the yellow metal, and the United States, up to the neck in silver, will be grateful for any measure that promises relief. Germany will have the honorable task of presiding at a conference called together for the purpose of fine speeches only. She has rid herself of her stock of silver, and has no need to enter upon an adventurous career."

But while all Europe seems determined to leave the solution of the coinage question to others, the prospects of silver are brightening through the developments of affairs in the far East. This is illustrated in an article in *Money*, London, which says:

"Allowing for what has already been borrowed, it seems safe to say that if peace were concluded and order still maintained throughout China, the free customs revenue would be sufficient to obtain a loan of from twenty-five to thirty millions sterling. Whether Japan would be satisfied with that much remains to be seen; but if she finds that China cannot borrow more, she will be satisfied and take territory for the rest. At the present time silver is the standard of Japan, although there has been some talk about adopting gold. It may therefore be assumed that Japan would consent to accept the indemnity in silver, which would have to be bought in Europe and America, unquestionably raising its price. This would, no doubt, increase its output; but if Japan insists upon opening up China, and provincial custom-houses there are abolished—or their exaction reduced—trade would expand, and with it the demand for silver to pay for European and Japanese goods. . . . It seems safe to say that there will be a large demand for silver for the war indemnity, and that there will be a moderate demand for many years to come for purposes of trade if China is opened up; while it is possible that the United States may become silver-using, and that the Indian mints may be reopened. The production of silver would, no doubt, increase. But it is hardly likely that if the United States, India, and China were all silver-using, the price of silver would ever again go below 28 pence per ounce; on the contrary, the reasonable estimation is that it would be very much higher."

The Japanese papers demand that China's debt should be paid in silver. The *Nippon*, Tokio, says:

"The next point is how to make good the enormous deficits caused by the war. Capital is required for undertakings in the new territories, and for defending them, for pensions, for new work in the interior—all these matters will require an enormous outlay which can hardly be supplied at home judging from the present state of the national finance. It is evident that the deficit must be supplied either by issuing more paper notes, or by having recourse to foreign capital. The Treasury has already had unpleasant experience in connection with the issue of unconvertible

notes, so that the only alternative is to float a foreign loan. Gold is now at its highest premium, so that, if money were borrowed from a gold country and repaid when the yellow metal has fallen more or less in value, it would prove highly beneficial to Japan. All things considered, the indemnity should be exacted from China in the form of silver."

ARE HOLLAND'S COLONIES SAFE.

HOLLAND has long since been forced to give up the unequal struggle with England for the mastery of the seas, and many of her colonies were wrested from her during the Napoleonic wars. But the Netherlands is still an important colonial Power. Compared with her size and population, her Indian possessions are much greater than those of England, while their administration and the navy for their defense are greatly admired by all colonizing peoples of present times. For some time these colonies seemed perfectly safe, but the scramble of European Powers for new possessions, the advanced civilization of the Asiatics, and the rapid development of the Australian colonies cause the Dutch to think of a possible attempt to wrest their East Indian possessions from them. It is remarkable that an army officer should repudiate the idea that his branch of the service could be effectual in preserving the colonies. Capt. I. L. Koster, of the Indian General Staff, recently read a paper before the Association for the promotion of Military Science at the Hague, in which he endeavored to prove that, while there is no immediate danger of losing the colonies, the navy must be strengthened to prepare for the future.

"It is a lucky circumstance," said Captain Koster, according to the *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, "that we do not need a force in proportion to the extent of our colonial possessions, to keep them in order. But continual watchfulness is necessary, and without an efficient navy the civil and military authorities cannot be supported in times of need. The natives can never be trusted. They will always remain enemies to us; our Indian possessions were won by the sword and by the sword they must be retained."

"In case of attack by a foreign Power, Holland must rely solely upon her own troops, as the natives are ever ready to rise."

Reviewing the possibilities of such an attack from other colonial Powers, Captain Koster said that he did not believe in any immediate danger of such an event.

"England can be trusted. Several cases, such as the war with Achin, in which England assisted us in putting down smuggling, prove that England is not likely to undertake anything against us in the East, especially as a liberal policy in matters of trade allows England a share of our Indian markets, much more so than when our possessions were in the hands of the [Dutch] East India Company. This liberality is the reason why we are less under the obligation to look after colonial defenses. True, England is not the only Power that might prove dangerous to us. Germany's colonies are unpleasantly near. But Germany is not likely to pick a quarrel with us, as she can extend her colonial claims in different directions. America and Australia have still much room for their population, and the possibility of a Chinese invasion must now be considered removed. That Japan, fired by her late successes, might be tempted to extend her possessions by a war of conquest, is, indeed, possible. But Japanese aggression would soon be met by the opposition of one or another of the greater Powers of Europe. The Dutch colonies are not, therefore, in danger of an attack from abroad, and it is very reassuring to know this, for their defense would be very difficult. It is impossible to form a proper line of defense without the concurrence of the native element, and the Javanese are not to be trusted. If it should be necessary to defend the colonies, a strong navy alone could be of use in doing so. Army defenses are rendered weak by the geographical formation of the island of Java, the most important of the colonies."

THE *Correspondencia de España*, Madrid, is in a position to inform its readers that Spain will certainly take an active part in the adjustment of the Far-East Question, but the Spanish Government wishes to know how far the Powers are prepared to go in the matter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE ANARCHISTS.

THE London Anarchists have published a pamphlet which they distributed very extensively during their May-day parade. The *Freiheit*, New York, gives a summary of the booklet, which contains sixteen octavo pages. What the Anarchists want can not be clearly discerned, and it is still more difficult to understand how they intend to convert the world into a Utopia suitable to their tastes. But it is very clear what they do not want. The *Freiheit's* extracts show that the Anarchists have plainly set forth what institutions must be absolutely destroyed before the world can become perfect. We quote as follows:

"The belief that there must be authority somewhere, and submission to authority, are at the root of all our misery. As a remedy we advise a struggle for life or death against all authority—physical authority, as embodied in the State, or doctrinal authority, the result of centuries of ignorance and superstition, such as religion, patriotism, obedience to laws, belief in the usefulness of government, submission to the wealthy and to those in office—in short, a struggle against all and every humbug designed to stupefy and enslave the workingmen. The workingmen necessarily must destroy authority; those who are benefited by it certainly will not. Patriotism and religion are sanctuaries and bulwarks of rascals; religion is the greatest curse of the human race. Yet there are to be found men who prostitute the noble word 'labor' by combining it with the nauseating term 'church' into 'Labor-Church.' One might just as well speak of a 'Labor-Police.'

"We do not share the views of those who believe that the State may be converted into a beneficent institution. The change would be as difficult as to convert a wolf into a lamb. Nor do we believe in the centralization of all production and consumption, as aimed at by the Socialists. That would be nothing but the present State in a new form, with increased authority, a veritable monstrosity of tyranny and slavery.

"What the Anarchists want is equal liberty for all. The talents and inclination of all men differ from each other. Every one knows best what he can do and what he wants; laws and regulations only hamper, and forced labor is never pleasant. In the state aimed at by the Anarchists, every one will do the work that pleases him best, and will satisfy his wants out of the common store as pleases him best.

"We are called dynamiters, assassins, devils. But the men who call us thus are the very ones who kill more people than all the Anarchists of all countries taken together. The men who revile us are those who murder the miners by colliery accidents, who insure rotten ships, set fire to crowded buildings, and cause railroad collisions by overworking their employees."

OUR POOR MODERN PAPER.

THIS is the age of shoddy. Nothing is made to last, and it almost seems as if the sole aim of manufacturers and workmen were but to imitate something good by putting on the market a temporary makeshift. Even much of our paper is comparatively worthless. According to *The National Druggist*, May, M. Delisle, of the great National Library of France, declares that at the beginning of the Twenty-first Century not one of the countless books being issued at present will be in existence. "The quality of the paper of to-day," he says, "is so poor that within the period mentioned they will be reduced to heaps of dust, the spoils of '*Tempus edax rerum*.'" *The Druggist* goes on as follows:

"That this is literally true will scarcely be doubted by one who more or less frequently has occasion to critically examine the paper used in the great majority of publications, whether books or periodicals, of to-day. In some of the latter class, and in the cheap editions of books, now printed by the million, the quality of the paper is so poor that a single decade will see their reduction to débris. Fragile even to rottenness when new, when the

moisture necessary to presswork dries out they become so brittle that the leaves break on being merely turned over.

"The reasons for this fragility are three-fold, to wit: the natural shortness and fragility of the fibers of wood and straw now used in place of rags; the caustic effect of the powerful alkalies and mineral acids used in pulping and bleaching; and, finally, the amount of mineral matter, chiefly argillaceous, used in giving the finished product weight and body.

"While future generations will probably be not much the worse off for this prophesied wholesale expurgation of the literature of to-day at the hands of the Great Critic, Time, it is nevertheless a disquieting thought, especially to those who write, that none of the myriad tomes of current literature will survive the coming century, and it seems as though some plan might be adopted by which public libraries could be furnished with volumes that would last as long, at least, as those printed a generation ago. . . .

"Out of upward of fifty samples of printing paper examined at this office within the past three months, not a single one was free from straw or wood fiber, and the most of them were made entirely of these stocks."

Touching this same subject, *The Evening Post*, New York, recently said:

"Not many books are printed nowadays which can be said to contain the precious life-blood of a master spirit, but if any such were to come out in this day of lightning presswork, they would be done to death by wood-pulp and logwood ink as heartlessly as the worse works that we could have better spared. Some publishers go so far as to say, in self-defense, that good leather for binding, good paper, and permanent ink simply cannot be had for love or money. But Mr. R. T. Swan, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Records, who has especially investigated the question, concludes that 'there is as good, if not better, paper made to-day than ever before, and also as poor, if not poorer;' and that good ink can be had for your money. But neither paper nor ink can be had for bargain-counter prices, and only such prices are the American people willing to pay apparently."

Marvelously Rapid Plant Growth.—The trick of the Indian jugglers, in which they cause a plant to grow before the eyes of the spectators, has often been described and generally explained as a pure illusion. That there may be something more to it appears from the recent experiments of M. Ragonneau, who has succeeded in hastening the germination of seeds in a remarkable manner, as we learn from the *Revue Encyclopédique*, Paris, January. To make a plant sprout, the internal and external conditions must be just right. First the grain must be ripe—though there are some exceptions, the seeds of most leguminous plants being able to germinate when only half developed. As to external conditions, three are necessary—heat, humidity, and oxygen. When all these are present the seed produces a new plant; if only one is lacking it refuses to sprout. Earth is not indispensable to germination; the little plant draws thence none of its nourishment during the earliest period of its life, for it has within the seed itself all it wants, just as the young chicken has in its egg. It is not until the roots are developed that they begin to utilize the materials of the soil. The duration of the germination is very variable; while certain seeds germinate in a day others require a year or even two. Now the question that presented itself to M. Ragonneau was whether he could not by artificial means hasten the germination yet more so as to cause it to take hours instead of days. He finally discovered a curious method of accomplishing this, which he has just described before the French Society of Agriculture. It consists in moistening the seeds with a weak solution of formic acid—one part to 5,000 of water. In a temperature of 80° to 90° F., he has thus succeeded in making seeds sprout in eight to ten hours. The acid, by dissolving quickly the integument of the seed, causes prompt penetration of the liquids. The Indian fakirs use, so it is said, exactly this method, choosing a tender seed, just before it ripens, placing it in earth taken from an ant-hill, and watering abundantly. It is well known that the bodies of ants furnish abundant quantities of formic acid, which, indeed, was given its name from the Latin word *formica*, meaning an ant.

BEFORE GRANT WON HIS STARS.

THE story of General Grant's rise from comparative obscurity to the highest place in his country's gift contains many features that are not uncommon in our free democracy, yet in many respects the history of General Grant's early character and movements is peculiar. His own account of himself is doubtless the most reliable, taken altogether, yet occasionally some one else brings out some new facts that the General, for one reason or another, often through pure modesty, failed to record. Some such facts we find in an article by Mr. E. J. Edwards, in *McClure's Magazine* for June, who acknowledges indebtedness to General Chetlain for the incidents narrated.

Mr. Edwards begins with Captain Grant when he was serving as a clerk at forty dollars a month in his father's leather and hardware store in Galena, Ill., where on stormy days the popular Captain would "frequently sit and talk all day" with visitors, "sometimes forgetting that the dinner-hour had come until he was reminded of it."

When Lincoln's call for 75,000 men was issued, and with it the news that Fort Sumter had been fired on, a public meeting was held in Galena, at which the mayor presided. This is said to have been a timid and apologetic affair, and there were no enlistments. Thereupon some public-spirited citizens arranged for another meeting, and Captain Grant was induced to preside over it. There was nothing feeble or apologetic about the meeting this time. Mr. Edwards describes it:

"Captain Grant came upon the platform at the appointed hour in a shy, hesitating way, and took a chair, which was pointed out to him, behind the table. A number of the more prominent citizens sat near him. At the proper moment he arose, and in a clear enough voice, but with a manner which plainly revealed embarrassment, he said something like this: 'This meeting has been called for the purpose of taking action upon the President's call for volunteers. We in Galena must do our part. We ought to be able to organize a company right away. It is a time for the highest patriotism, for the Government is in peril, and it must be sustained.'

"When he had finished, he sat down, and seemed glad that his part was ended. Others made ringing speeches, after which an opportunity for enrolment was offered. The first man to step up and put his name to the paper was Augustus L. Chetlain, Grant's friend. He looked up after he had signed his name, and saw Grant smiling upon him, and by a common impulse each extended a hand to the other. Enlistments followed rapidly."

Captain Grant afterward called on the Governor of his State and expressed the hope that the Governor would be able to give him a commission; to which Governor Yates replied: "Well, I don't know that there is anything you could do. You might stay around for a day or two, or perhaps the Adjutant-General may have something that he can give you to do. Suppose you see him."

The Adjutant-General put very critical eyes on the young and modest Captain, apparently disposed to judge him by his poor clothes rather than by his intelligence. He set Grant to ruling blanks for reports, putting him at work in a little bare ante-room apart from the nicely carpeted apartment used by the regular clerks. We quote again:

"A day or two later Captain Chetlain had occasion to go to the Adjutant-General's office, and to get there he must needs pass, as every one did, through the little ante-room. He saw what he thought was a familiar figure, at least a figure dressed in familiar clothing, bending over a table, and at work upon some papers that seemed to be reports. He touched him on the shoulder. Without moving otherwise than by slowly turning his head and looking up, the clerk responded to the touch. Then meeting the eye of Captain Chetlain an expression almost of despair and of humiliation came to his face, and he turned again to his work.

"What are you doing, Captain?" said Chetlain.

"Oh, I'm ruling blanks; work such as any clerk can do. I

can do it no longer. There's no place for me here, no chance, and I'm going back to Galena."

"No, I would not do that, Captain," cried Chetlain. "Be patient. Everything is in a turmoil here. Even if you give up this work, don't go back to Galena. I am sure some chance will come for you very soon."

"Saying nothing, Grant went on with his work."

Thinking that there might be an opportunity in St. Louis, Captain Grant finally went there. But, altho he met some army friends there, and even rode out with them to break up a Confederate camp, he found no reason to believe that the State of Missouri would accept his services. Mr. Edwards continues:

"So he returned to Springfield, and again almost determined to go to his home. Then he thought of McClellan, who was then in Cincinnati, preparing to leave for the front. He knew McClellan slightly, and was certain that McClellan knew of him. So he went to Cincinnati, but encountered there the same indifference and bad luck. McClellan himself had just gone to Washington. His brilliantly uniformed staff were in and about the hotel, but there was no offer of comradeship when Captain Grant timidly introduced himself to two or three of them. Of McClellan, he said to Colonel Chetlain (Chetlain had now been chosen Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers), 'I look upon McClellan as one of the brightest officers of the regular army who has received appointment in the volunteer service, and he is now to make his mark in this war.'

"There was nothing to do but to return to Springfield. On the way back Grant stopped over for a day in Indianapolis, thinking that perhaps his services might be accepted by Governor Morton. But a few hours there showed him plainly that political colonels and political influence were quite as strong in Indiana as in Illinois. When he again reached Springfield his mind was made up. Seeking out Colonel Chetlain, he bade him good-by, and then returned to his home in Galena, utterly despondent, and believing that, for the time at least, there was no chance for an obscure military man, since the politicians were making the officers for the regiments and brigades."

How Grant was afterward made colonel, and subsequently was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, is too well known to require repetition here.

HOW ELIAS HOWE CAUGHT AN IDEA IN A DREAM.

IT is said that Elias Howe almost beggared himself before he discovered where the eye of the sewing-machine needle should be located. How he finally hit upon the right idea is told by a contributor to *The Textile World*, as follows:

"His [Howe's] original idea was to follow the model of the ordinary needle, and have the eye at the heel. It never occurred to him that it should be placed near the point, and he might have failed altogether if he had not dreamed he was building a sewing-machine for a savage king in a strange country. Just then, in his actual waking experience, he was perplexed about the needle's eye. He thought the king gave him twenty-four hours to complete the machine, and make it sew. If not finished in that time death was to be the punishment. Howe worked and worked, and puzzled and puzzled, and finally gave it up. Then he thought he was taken out to be executed. He noticed that the warriors carried spears that were pierced near the head. Instantly came the solution of the difficulty, and while the inventor was begging for time, he awoke. It was four o'clock in the morning. He jumped out of bed, ran to his workshop, and by nine o'clock a needle with an eye at the point had been rudely modeled. After that it was easy. That is the true story of an important incident in the invention of the sewing-machine, and worth recording."

A CONFIRMED bachelor died the other day in Vienna, and demanded that no woman should be buried on either side of him. If necessary, the executors of his will were to purchase three graves, leaving the one next to him on each side unoccupied. An English paper wants to know how he would act if St. Peter lets him into heaven, and he is met by a multitude of the sweet darlings he so much despised on earth.

WASPS THAT DESTROY TARANTULAS.

THE tarantula is known to be a little animal of courage and pugnacity, but it has at least one enemy the sound of whose coming is said to throw it into paroxysms of terror. This enemy is a large wasp, known as the "Tarantula-killer." A writer in *Chambers's Journal* thus describes it and its mode of attack:

"It has a bright blue body, nearly two inches long, and wings of a golden hue. As it flies here and there in the sunlight, glittering like a flash of fire, one moment resting on a leaf, the next on a granite boulder, it keeps up an incessant buzzing, which is caused by the vibration of its wings. No sooner does the tarantula hear this than he trembles with fear, for well he knows the fate in store for him when once his mortal foe perceives his whereabouts. This it soon does, and hastens to the attack. At first, it is content with flying in circles over its intended victim. Gradually, it approaches nearer and nearer. At last, when it is within a few inches, the tarantula rises upon its hind legs and attempts to grapple with his foe, but without success. Like a flash, the giant wasp is on its back. The deadly fangs have been avoided. The next instant a fearful sting penetrates deep into the spider's body. Its struggles almost cease. A sudden paralysis creeps over it, and it staggers, helpless, like a drunken man, first to one side, then to the other. These symptoms, however, are only of short duration. While they last, the wasp, but a few inches away, awaits the result; nor does it have to wait long, a few seconds, and all sign of life has disappeared from the tarantula; the once powerful legs curl up beneath its body, and it rolls over dead. Then takes place one of those strange incidents which illustrate the perfect adaptation to circumstances, everywhere so remarkable in the economy of the insect world. The wasp seizes hold of the now prostrate spider, and with little apparent effort drags it to a hole in the ground. Therein it completely buries it with earth, after having first deposited in its back an egg, which in course of time changes into a grub, and lives upon the carcass in which it was born. This grub in a short while becomes another tarantula wasp, thus adding one more to the ranks of the enemy of the spider race. The amount of slaughter which these large wasps inflict upon the tarantulas is almost incredible, and it is noticed that those to which the greatest destruction is due are the females. It can only be realized when it is known that the female deposits but one egg in each spider, she has a large number to get rid of, each one of which she provides with a home, and its grub with future sustenance, at the expense of the life of a spider. From the powerful character of the tarantula's wasp's sting, it may be inferred that they are dangerous to human beings. But this is not so. It never annoys them unless teased. Without a doubt, it is man's friend, not his enemy, and much would dwellers in Mexico regret its absence were it destroyed."

STRANGE CASES OF LOST IDENTITY.

WE frequently see announcements in the newspapers of the sudden and often mysterious disappearance of persons. In many cases the lost ones reappear as suddenly and mysteriously as they went, but too often they are heard of no more. Such missing ones need not, however, necessarily be given up as dead. It is possible for one to absolutely lose his own identity for a time, and thus not know how to get back to home and friends. Says *The Baltimore Sun*:

"One of the most singular cases of this kind, and one which may furnish an explanation of others, is that of J. M. Newcomb, a merchant of Petersburg, Va., and a member of the Municipal Council of that town. Mr. Newcomb came to Baltimore last September to buy goods. He engaged passage on the Norfolk steamer to return home, but the boat left without him. He disappeared and was, after a protracted search, given up as dead, and his estate settled. Now he has reappeared at the home of a brother in Greensboro, N. C., a physical and mental wreck.

"It would appear that the cause of his failure to return home was the sudden loss of his faculties and all knowledge of his identity. How he found his way to his brother is not clear, for he does not recognize any of his friends or relatives. It is possible

that his finding his way to Greensboro was accidental, or it may have been by some such mysterious mental operation as takes place in sleep-walking. No one can tell.

"Two years ago a man in Philadelphia, in walking a short distance from his home, suddenly lost knowledge of his identity, wandered to Providence, R. I., and established himself in business, which he conducted for seven years. Then another failure of memory occurred, and he went to another place and built up another business under another name."

THE WOMAN AND HER BICYCLE.

THE bicycle and the woman who rides it are just now very much in evidence. What will she do with it? Will she play with it a while and then consign it to the rubbish closet with her roller-skates and her croquet mallet? Dr. Champonnière, a French physician, thinks not. He is in a position to know, for the fashion of bicycle-riding for women, like so many other fashions, good and bad, comes to us from Paris. In a very interesting article in the *Nouvelle Revue* (May 1), he tells us of the aptitude of women for the new sport and of the benefits, physical and moral, that it bestows on them. Says he:

"The invasion of modern society by *cyclism* seems to us destined to play a rôle that no system of physical training has ever played, and that no social custom has ever succeeded in attaining.

"The bicycle is a question of the present. A fashion has been born for it and through it, and whether we wish it or not we must reckon with it. This fashion will not pass like other fashions, as some people hope who are finding fault with the machine. It is no more destined to pass away than railways are, because, like them, it responds to a need, to a social and very general function. . . .

"The bicycle was born yesterday. It is doubtful whether it has even yet assumed its final definite form. It is going to modify existing social relations and establish others that were impossible before its advent. Roads are being altered for wheelmen; new customs are modifying the characters of many people. The introduction of the new sport may result in new and unexpected consequences in manners and in costume.

"The most curious result of the movement is the adaptation of the bicycle to women, or, to speak more correctly, of woman to the bicycle. The very general adoption of the bicycle promises us the real accession of women to the ranks of those who take bodily exercise and use muscular effort, and is a step toward the realization of an ideal."

After noting the very rapid spread of cycling among women, Dr. Champonnière goes on as follows:

"The observation of this fact has occasioned surprise among many people, and some prefer to see in it a sort of fever or folly of imitation, rather than to seek the real cause of this success.

"I will add, to put the finishing touch on the astonishment of observers who have insufficient perspicacity, that this fashion is all the more natural, in that women mount the bicycle better than men. Without doubt, they are unequal to the stronger sex in those extraordinary trials of speed or endurance which require a power possessed only by men. But when we consider grace, ease of movement, adaptation, and regularity of motion, women use the machine much more easily than men.

"The true cause of this superiority is this: The bicycle as a gymnastic device is an apparatus at once of progression and of equilibrium. For progression it demands only a minimum exertion of force, which in moderate movements is very much less than that required for walking, and for equilibrium it employs, without effort, but in combined and very harmonious movements, nearly all the muscles of the body.

"It is the harmony necessary in the movement that causes the triumph of woman on the bicycle. A woman cycles well, as she dances well. I think that no one will contest this superiority of woman even when the dance requires really vigorous effort.

"This fact ought not to astonish people who have given some study to women who devote themselves to muscular exercise. Their superiority and the ease of their education are surprising in all feats of balancing. Any one who has been to the circus—the humblest as well as the most pretentious—has seen numerous ex-

amples. Among acrobats who make use at once of strength and skill in balancing, women, even when inferior in quality to men, are superior in harmony and completeness of movement."

In addition to this advantage, the author goes on to say, women acquire more readily the machine-like automatism of movement so necessary in riding a wheel. After noting the probable effect of cycling on feminine costume, Dr. Champonnière proceeds to discuss its effect on the organism. Of physical changes the most striking are general development of the muscular system, and special development of certain muscles, as those of the arms, altering, in a certain degree, the contour of the figure. All the organs, too, are favorably affected; the stomach, the heart, and the lungs are all strengthened and do better work, and obesity is prevented. All this physical change must react on the mental and moral nature, as the author shows in a passage from which we proceed to quote:

"This return action of the physical on the moral is seen at every instant in the study of physical exercise, and attentive educators do not neglect it. One of the great advantages of certain gymnastic exercises is certainly to discipline first the body, then the mind. This spirit of discipline is greatly wanting in woman. . . . Now in taking exercise regularly on the bicycle she sees very quickly the necessity of this discipline for reaching success. . . .

"Another transformation easy to see in a woman who has taken up the new sport seriously is the acquisition of that kind of carriage which is so commonly wanting in women. She may be endowed with true courage, often a higher kind than that of man in trying circumstances, in face of great events, or in presence of death. But more habitually, before petty dangers, in accidents of mediocre importance, she wants the calmness that would often be most useful to her and hers. . . . Now the correction of this fault is above all a work of education. Among modes of education that can give her the necessary qualities, the habit of cycling is just fitted to bestow them. . . . In fact, the bicycle requires a special kind of courage. Its regular movement is attended with a crowd of little dangers more apparent than real. The necessity of meeting them with coolness shows itself rapidly, and a woman learns the habit of doing so at every instant. This habit will be kept up, we find, in all the actions of life."

Other useful moral qualities that are favored by this kind of exercise are patience, endurance, and soberness, and it has also a special influence in regulating and quieting the nerves—something that American women especially need. In closing, the author speaks at length of the fact that cycling gives the members of a whole family the opportunity of taking their sport together—all, from the grandfather of seventy to the lad or girl of fourteen, being equally fitted to it. This, which was at first ridiculed by the cartoonists, is fast becoming recognized as one of the greatest points in favor of cycling. In conclusion Dr. Champonnière says:

"I have satisfactorily shown, to my own mind, that in a time when the attention of educators is turned toward the investigation of exercises favorable to health and development, modern discoveries have put into our hands a precious agent of exercise in the bicycle, which allows woman to participate in the active education and training of the muscles. I believe that, in an important degree for her, she has here important resources, and I wish to aid in communicating this thought to those who can meditate upon it and also to the public, which seems to me well prepared to accept these new resources and to profit by them."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"LOVERS of Scotch fiction," says Mr. Stoddard, in *The Mail and Express*, "which is having its day in the reading world, some of it for the second time, will not be sorry to know that the good old house of Blackwood & Sons is about to publish a new illustrated edition of the novels of John Galt, which enjoyed a great vogue in their time, which was the time of the 'Waverley Novels,' and that Mr. S. R. Crockett is to write an introduction to them, a task for which he may be fitted, though we hardly judge so from the character of his own writings."

A NEW DIET WANTED.

A MEMBER of the "Contributors' Club" of *The Atlantic Monthly* expresses alarm at the number of fatal diseases that we are liable to contract by eating the things that form our daily repast. He notices that one high authority on dietetics says that lemons will prolong one's life. Another says that tomatoes will shorten life; that the insidious cancer lurks in every ovule of this fruit.

"And now [says he] the learned savants tell us that even in the succulent and delicious oyster grim death lies concealed. That bivalve, after all these years, has been found by science to be infested with the deadly typhoid bacillus, which lives and thrives inside the shell. How we have managed to live so long and eat so many oysters must remain matters of startling surprise. In doing so, we have unconsciously impeded the work of the investigator, and seriously trifled with one whose beautiful experiments in bacteriology are at once the joy and delight of the world. Accounts of them are published now, so that all may read, heed, and run. It has long been known that appendicitis, one of the most aristocratic and fashionable complaints of the period, may be pushed to unpleasant extremities by indulgence in the juicy raspberry unrelieved of its cluster of chromic seeds. . . .

"Beans will produce their bad spells upon frames too weak to resist their seductive encroachments, and peas, whether split or whole, yellow or green, will provoke calamitous consequences. The clam, the prawn, and the lobster vie with one another in tormenting the inner man, so to speak, and the shrimp inspires visions that are hideous. . . . Too much meat, says one, makes men vicious and cross. Tripe and onions produce in some the bovine quality; and tho the sausage possesses a distinct charm of its own, it too has power to make disturbances in otherwise happy homes. Its twin brother, the humor-producing bologna, may be eaten cold without alarm; but imprisonment makes him restless, and gives one that tired feeling. Pork, tho one might preserve a yardful of moly as a safeguard, suggests trichinosis and the trick of Circe. The haggis is shrouded in mystery, but, fortunately, we are condemned to make a dash at a dish of it only once a year. Fish will stimulate the blood. Even with the king of the tribe, salmon, we are never quite safe. The eruptive qualities of the rash oatmeal are too familiar to be questioned.

"Alas! what are we to eat, what are we to forego? Vegetables have their devotees; but in the potato there is gluten; in the fiery horse-radish there are the seeds of indigestion and indignation; in the cabbage or the cauliflower there is often agony. Insect life dwells complacently in the Golden Pippin, and propagates in the Northern Spy. A new diet, surely, is sorely needed, if we must keep pace with the progress of science and the results of the investigations of the doctors. The old foods must go. They have killed too many. An appeal to the Grand Diet of Worms might be made for succor, but do we not know that even the worm will turn?"

A Beggars' Guide-Book in Paris.—M. Louis Paulian, clerk of the French Chamber of Deputies, has, with some other officials, been making an investigation of beggary in Paris, even joining the beggars' ranks for a while to get an inside view of the system. They found it to be on a solid business basis, as will be seen by the following extract from the *Revue Encyclopédique*: "Just as there is a 'Bottin' for traders, a 'Tout-Paris' for people of the world, there is a Givers' Directory for the use of beggars. This compilation is sold to the initiated under the denominations of 'Petit Jeu' [little game] and 'Grand Jeu' [great game]. The 'Petit Jeu' costs three francs [60 cents]; it gives you the name and address of some hundreds of charitable people. The 'Grand Jeu' costs six francs [\$1.15]; it is naturally more complete. Not only does it contain a greater number of addresses, but to each name is added a little biography, name and address of the charitable person, hour at which one may present one's self to him, religion, political opinions, habits—nothing is lacking. Thanks to this precious book, the beggar's part is much simplified, for he can know even the hobbies of the person at whose door he is going to knock, and how he must present himself." This index is continually kept up to date by the beggars themselves, who receive fifty centimes [10 cents] for each charitable person described to the publisher."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

BUSINESS OUTLOOK.**The Bank Statement.**

The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed an increase of \$1,246,100 in the surplus of reserve above legal requirements, the surplus now standing at \$41,221,250. Loans expanded \$2,448,500, while deposits increased \$4,326,000. Specie increased \$1,056,600, and legal tenders gained \$1,271,000. In circulation there was a decrease of \$65,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks:

	June 1.	May 25.	Increase.
Loans.....	\$502,547,200	\$500,098,700	\$2,448,500
Specie.....	70,641,000	69,584,400	1,056,600
Legal tenders....	112,137,600	110,866,600	1,271,000
Deposits	556,229,400	561,903,400	4,326,000
Circulation.	13,256,200	13,321,400	*65,200

*Decrease.

The Journal of Commerce, June 3.

The State of Trade.

The observance of Memorial Day services served to check the volume of general trade this week, but there has been a further shrinkage in the amount of business transacted, due to not altogether well-founded fears of serious damage to the grain crops. The bank clearings total for the week is only \$833,000,000, but this is 17 per cent. heavier than in the corresponding week (also one day short) in 1894. As contrasted with last week the shrinkage is 25 per cent., and with the week two years ago (during the panic) 7 per cent. Compared with the last week in May, 1892, the falling off this week is 18 per cent.

Reports from manufacturing industries at 75 cities east of the Rocky Mountains show that more than 227 important manufacturing concerns started up between April 1 and a week ago, by reason of which 53,000 employees have secured work. But the additional and significant fact is found in the report that wages of no fewer than 178,000 industrial employees have been advanced within this period an average 10 per cent., of whom six-sevenths received the advance without striking...

The check to London's purchasing and a slackening of public interest here has given the New York stock market over to professionals. The street, however, continues skeptical as to the alleged crop damage, and the steadiness of granger railroad shares under tentative bear pressure is noteworthy. The general market, however, has been narrow, and considerable irregularity was shown in the industrials. The speculative undertone remains strong, and the halt is considered a temporary one. Foreign exchange has been dull but steady, the absence of bills against foreign stock purchases being only partially offset by drafts against recent bond purchases abroad.

Business failures throughout the United States this week number 205, against 206 last week, 183 in the week a year ago, 214 two years ago, and 163 in the last week of May, 1892.

At the larger Eastern cities the volume of business is slowly but steadily expanding now that Summer weather has appeared, and the improvement in the iron and steel industries has developed into buoyancy. Seasonable fabrics, shoes, groceries, hardware and metals lead as to demand. The lake trade is reported from Buffalo as improved, and at Baltimore clothiers and hatters look for a revival in their lines in the Autumn. At Pittsburgh there is considerable stimulus, owing to the marked strength of the iron and steel markets.—*Bradstreet's, June 1.*

Money and Business.

It might be said of June, as it was said of May, that the month begins with a better outlook than in any other year since 1892. The one cloud in the sky is the condition of crops, which the really unparalleled weather in May has doubtless injured to some extent. With estimates widely circulated, by people and journals commonly considered entitled to some confidence, that wheat

will yield only two-thirds of a average crop, or, as more moderate estimates say, 80,000,000 bushels less than last year, and that cotton has been damaged 15 per cent., some speculators are already beginning to calculate that more money can be realized than could have been from a full crop. It is an aged but silly calculation that the country will be better off if people have to pay one-half more for bread, and a third of the farmers have no wheat to show for the year's expense and labor. Fortunately, the accounts of extensive injury are not as yet so supported as to command confidence, either in stock or produce markets, and, meanwhile, the improvement of business in other respects is present and grows more distinct.

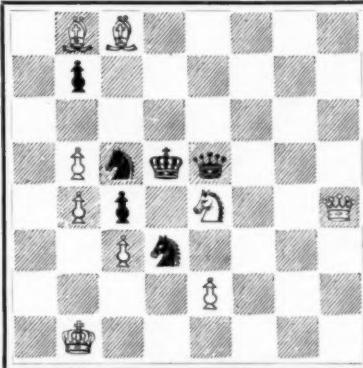
The Tribune, June 3.

CHESS.**Problem 69.**

BY MAX MEYER, OF BERLIN.

Black—Six Pieces.

K on Q 4; Q on K 4; Kts on Q 6 and Q B 4; Ps on Q B 5 and Q Kt 2.



White—Nine Pieces.

K on Q Kt sq; Q on KR 4; Bs on Q B 8 and Q Kt 8; Kt on K 4; Ps on K 2, Q B 3, Q Kt 4 and 5. White mates in three moves.

END GAME BY PAUL RICHTER.

White (4 pieces): K on K Kt 6, R on K B 7, Kt on K 5, P on KR 5.

Black (4 pieces): K on K R sq, Q on Q Kt sq, P's on Q B 6 and K Kt 2.

White to play and draw.

VAN VLIET'S END-GAME.

Black (4 pieces): K on K Kt 8; Ps on K R 7, K 4, Q 3.

White (3 pieces): K on K sq; B on KB 3; P on K 4.

White to play and win.
Reichelm, in *The Philadelphia Times*, calls this a "smart affair."

Solution of Problems.

No. 64.

Black.

1 B x P	R x B
2 Q x Q P ch	K—K 3
3 Q—Q 7 mate	
1	R—R sq ch
2 B x R dis. ch	K—Q 3
3 Q—Q 7 mate	
or	
3 Q x R mate	(2) R—K 4
1	Q—Kt sq
2 B x Q dis. ch	K—Q 5
3 B x P mate	
1	R—R 6 ch
2 B—R 2 dis. ch	K—Q 5
3 Q—Q 5 mate	
1	B—Kt 6
2 B—B 4 dis. ch	K—Q 5
3 B x R mate.	

These are the important variations. The idea of this problem is to post a piece as the key-move that will guard against check by either of the R's, and at the same time force a mate in two more moves.

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Revs. E. M. McMillen, Le-

banon, Ky.; E. M. McManus, Montreal; S. T. Thompson, Tarpon Springs, Fla.; F. C. Jordan, Marietta, O.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N.C.; W. H. H., Holyoke, Mass.; John F. Dee, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. B., Collinsville, Conn.; Prof. J. A. Dewey, Wanamie, Pa.; Leon E. Steny (15 years old), Washington; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Street, Cambridge, Ill.; J. S. Armstrong, Olympia, Wash.; W. Huffaker and W. M. Glenn, Tribune, Kan.; E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Canada.

Lasker on the Evans Gambit.

Herr Lasker is giving a series of class lectures at 8 King William Street, London, and the subject of his last discourse was the "Evans Gambit." Lasker said he had found an original and good way of treating it, thus:

White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P
5 P—B 3	B—R 4

Better than the so-called "normal" B—B 4, which statistics show, loses for Black in the majority of cases.

6 Castles

Superior in Lasker's view to 6 P—Q 4, which permits the compromised defense, and is in his opinion a win for Black.

6 P—Q 4	B—Kt 3
7 P—Q 3	P—Q 3

This (P—Q 3) is Lasker's novelty, the idea being for Black to give up the gambit Pawn in order to simplify.

8 P x P	P x P
9 Q x Q	Kt x Q
10 Kt x P	Kt—K B 3.

According to Lasker, Black's dispositions are better for the end-game, as White's Queen side is broken up, the Pawn at Q—B 3 being very weak, in addition to retarding his development.

LEGAL.**Usury—Penalty for Exacting in New York.**

The New York Legislature at its last session amended section 378 of the Penal Code so that it reads as follows: "A person who, directly or indirectly, receives any interest, discount, or consideration upon the loan or forbearance of money, goods, or things in action, or upon the loan, use or sale of his personal credit in anywise, where there is taken for such loan, use, or sale of personal credit, security upon any household furniture, sewing machines, plate or silverware, in actual use, tools or implements of trade, wearing apparel or jewelry, or as security for the loan, use, or sale of personal credit as aforesaid, makes a pretended purchase of such property from any person, and permits the pledger to retain the possession thereof, greater than six per centum per annum, is guilty of a misdemeanor."

This amendment goes into effect September 1, 1895.—*N. Y. Laws, 1895, Vol. 1, Chap. 72.*

Law of the Road—Duty to Turn to Right—Defect in Road.

Writing of the law of the road in the *Yale Law Journal* Mr. Israel H. Pens says: "In O'Neil v. The Town of East Windsor, 63 Conn., 150, we find an instructive and recent opinion construing a statute requiring vehicles meeting on the highway to turn to the right; the duty of a municipality to keep its highways in repair, and the question of negligence. The rules of law applicable to the conduct of drivers of vehicles, and passengers upon the highway, are few, direct, and simple, and ultimately resolve themselves into a question of negligence. The case mentioned was an action to recover for an injury to the plaintiff's

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horse occasioned by a defect in the highway of the defendant town."

The facts were as follows: "A lady and her husband driving upon the highway, the husband holding a rein in each hand. Night dark and foggy. Turns vehicle to the left to avoid danger of defect in the highway and collides with a hack coming from the opposite direction. Held that the defect was the sole cause of the injury and that an action against the town should be sustained. "If," say the Court, "the plaintiff's husband voluntarily turned the horse to the left to avoid the danger of the buggy's tipping over, and this was done under a reasonable apprehension that the buggy would otherwise tip over in consequence of the defect in the highway, and the result was the collision and the injury, the defect would still be considered the cause of the injury, if the plaintiff and her husband used due care."

There are statutes in many of the States regulating this matter. The Tennessee provision reads: "When vehicles on said roads are passing in the same direction, and the driver of the hindmost desires to pass the foremost, each driver shall give one-half of the road, the foremost by turning to the right, the hindmost by turning to the left." This provision relates to vehicles passing, and if there is no other to intercept the driver may use any part of the road which suits him; nor is one driver bound to turn aside in either direction if there is room enough for the hindmost to safely pass. In every instance due care must be used to avoid collision and accident. 76 N. Y., 530; 2 Esp., 533; 17 Barb., 94; and 1 Watts, 360 (which last gives the law in almost the same words as the Tennessee statute). —*Yale Law Journal*, 134.

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is cheaper than an quantity of cure. Don't give children narcotics' or sedatives. They are unnecessary when the infant is properly nourished, as it will be if brought up on the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

Monday, May 27.

Secretary of State Walter Q. Gresham dies of pneumonia. . . . The Federal Supreme Court renders a decision in the Debs case, dismissing the petition for a habeas corpus and sustaining Judge Woods's decision. . . . The Geary Chinese Exclusion law is declared constitutional by the court. . . . Superintendent Byrnes, the New York Chief of Police, is retired at half pay on his own application. . . . The Presbyterian General Assembly adjourns.

Returns from the Italian elections indicate a strong Government majority in the next Chamber. . . . A Japanese war fleet arrives at Formosa, and fighting is expected. . . . The British Ministry decides to pass its measures in spite of the smallness of its majority.

Tuesday, May 28.

The Republican State Convention of Ohio meets and nominates Asa Bushnell for Governor. . . . Mrs. Gresham receives telegrams of condolence from the British Foreign Office and many distinguished Americans. . . . The American Baptist Union opens its convention at Saratoga. . . . An earthquake shock is felt in several places in Vermont. . . . A negro is lynched in Ellicott City, Md.

The French steamer *Dom Pedro* is lost on the Spanish coast; 105 persons are reported to have been lost. . . . A reconciliation between Russia and Bulgaria is rumored as probable. . . . M. Pasteur is said to have declined a German decoration. . . . The Opposition Press in Italy denies that the Government has gained a great victory.

Wednesday, May 29.

The Ohio Republican Convention completes its work and adjourns. . . . Secretary Gresham's funeral takes place at the White House; the President and the Cabinet accompany the body to Chicago. . . . The National Municipal League opens its first annual meeting in Cleveland, O. . . . The Denver Republican League votes down a free-silver resolution.

John Morley, in a speech, acknowledges the difficulties of the Government's position. . . . Rumors are current in Shanghai that a renewal of hostilities between Japan and China is probable. . . . A law is promulgated in Russia permitting commercial dealings on a gold basis. . . . A riot occurs in Vienna over the election of a Burgomaster.

Thursday, May 30.

A Confederate monument, the first to be erected in a Northern State, is dedicated in Chicago. . . . The body of Mr. Gresham is buried with military honors in Chicago. . . . The National Municipal League continues its sessions at Cleveland. . . . Many names are mentioned in connection with the vacancy in the State Department, but it is reported that the President will wait thirty days before announcing his appointment.

Sir Ellis Bartlett attacks England's foreign policy in the House of Commons. . . . The Mikado returns to Tokio and has a triumphant reception. . . . Vienna workmen make a demonstration in favor of universal suffrage. . . . Six thousand seals are taken by British sealers in Bering Sea. . . . Cuban insurgents are reported to have surprised and captured a town.

Friday, May 31.

President Cleveland and the Cabinet return to Washington from Chicago. . . . The Municipal Government conference closes its session at Cleveland. . . . Liquor is seized in South Carolina, under Governor Evans's order, despite judge Simonton's decision. . . . The Iowa Supreme Court renders a decision which may close the liquor saloons in the State. . . . Japanese troops arrive in Formosa. . . . England sends warships to Jeddah to protect foreigners. . . . Sir Edward Grey announces a bill to prevent sealing in Bering Sea.

Saturday, June 1.

Judge Baker, at Chicago, decides against the State in the suit to have the charter of the Pullman Company declared forfeited. . . . Details of the loss of the *Colima* are received; only 28 persons are believed to have been saved. . . . The Carnegie Company raises the wages of five thousand employees in Pittsburgh.

The attitude of France toward the Kiel celebrations causes disappointment in Germany. . . . Maceo and his band have an encounter with the troops; Marti is believed to be alive.

Sunday, June 2.

Mr. Debs issues a statement criticizing the Supreme Court, and starts for Chicago to serve out his sentence in jail. . . . Col. W. R. Morrison returns from a Western tour to Washington and states that the silver sentiment is growing throughout the West.

The Prussian Minister denies that the Reichstag is to be dissolved. . . . Rome revolutionists celebrate the anniversary of Garibaldi's death. . . . Our fleet is well received at Southampton.

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HON. JUSTIN McCARTHY, M.P., the eminent Irish historian, House of Commons, says of Funk & Wagnalls' new Standard Dictionary, April 5, 1895: "It is the most complete work of the kind I have known. It is a whole library in itself. I consult it daily—and I not merely consult it, I read page after page for the mere pleasure of the reading."

Let us take for example the word Architecture. Turning to the word, we find a concisely clear definition with a definitive quotation from the high priest of this art—Ruskin—and a cross-reference to the correlate but more comprehensive word Art, which should be read. Having thus learned the meaning of Architecture, we proceed to become acquainted under its definitions with its divisions, and taking it merely in one order, and that the first alphabetically presented, we find American Architecture, which is subdivided into Ancient and Modern.

Pursuing these subclassifications, we find one of the most pronounced of the ancient American architectures was that of the Mexican. Turning to Mexican, we find a copious encyclopedic note given on this branch, and reference is made to the illustration of the word *teocalli* (p. 1858), the name for the terraced temple gardens, a prominent type of ancient Mexican architecture.

The next division of Ancient American Architecture is the Peruvian, succinctly treated. We then turn to the last branch of this subject, i.e., the Pueblan, which we find in due place defined as the adobe structures of the Zuñi Indians in the Rio Grande Valley, and with a reference to the Plate of Architecture, figure 19, which exhibits a practical illustration of that style of Architecture.

Having thus followed the developments of the Ancient we come to the Modern school of American Architecture, the first of which is the Colonial, or variety common to the later period of the American Colonies. The Standard defines it, with a reference to its English precursor, and illustrates with the house of Hancock at Boston and the home of Longfellow at Cambridge as examples. The Federal closes the divisions of American modern architecture. The Standard informs us that this style was prevalent just after the adoption of the constitution of the United States. Many examples are still standing in some of our older and more conservative cities, as Boston and Philadelphia.

But there are some unclassified types of American buildings which belong to the subject of Architecture, and these may be found on the plate, viz.: Fig. 5. A Log Cabin. 9. Cliff-dwellings of Colorado. 12. Eskimo Hut. 15. Movable lodges of the Wcst. N. A. Indians.

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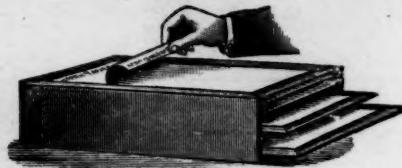
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